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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIX NO. 198– BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

VICEROY ANSWERS MAHATMA'S CHARGE.

GANDHIJI'S GHOST WILL WRECK CONFERENCE IF HE ISN'T THERE

Reciprocate Spirit Of Conciliation

COMMON-WEALTH LEAGUE'S APPEAL AND WARNING

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, August 21.

News comes from London that the Commonwealth of India League has addressed a letter to the Premier urging that the continuation of the useful work already done by the R. T. C. was impossible without the participation of Gandhiji. They urge it would be fatal to leave unrepresented the Indian masses for whom the Congress stands. Every effort they continue, should be made to remove obstacles, especially as Gandhiji by modifying the original request has shown a fine spirit of conciliation which should be reciprocated, by Government

The League telegraphed to the Viceroy to the same effect.

In a statement to the Press the League says that Gandhiji and the Congress have gone a long way in the effort for conciliation. It would be a pity if notions of prestige should wreck Indian's patient work and lead to the renewal of the disastrous struggle. Gandhiji's proposals in no way challenge Government's proper authority. If Gandhiji is not at the Conference his ghost will wreck it" This is conveyed in a "Hindu" cable.

INDIAN DIVORCE ACT.

Right Of Wife To Sue Husband For Misconduct.

ALLAHABAD, August 21.

It is understood that amendment to Indian Divorce Act is in contemplation and that views of various Christian communities and leaders are being asked.

The proposals are to bring the Indian Act in conformity with English law especially amendment to section ten so as to give the wife the right to sue the husband of Indian domicile for divorce on the ground of misconduct alone.

It is learnt that leaders among the Anglo-Indian community in the United Provinces support the proposals and also urge amendment to section 57 enabling remarriage of divorced parties immediately after confirmation of "decree nisi" or order made absolute instead of waiting for six months more as under the present Law.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, August 21.

Previous closing rate	6.69
To-day's opening rate	6.82
Difference	plus .13
To-day's closing rate	6.71
Difference	plus .02

Broach Expectation Rs. 149-8-0.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER.

Liverpool August 21.

Previous closing rate	3.55
To-day's opening rate	3.60
Difference	plus .05
To-day's closing rate	3.6[illegible]
Difference	plus 06

—:o:—

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES, MENACE TO PEACE

— LORD WILLINGTON

Certificate To Provincial Governments

TRUCE NOT TO BE DENOUNCED

The Viceroy has sent a reply to Mahatma Gandhi. The letter, while declaring that the Truce stands, constitutes a counter-charge-sheet against the Congress and makes a strong defence of the Provincial Governments in their actions after the Delhi Settlement. The Viceroy says:—

"The activities of the Congress. . . . have involved a constant menace to the maintenance of peace" and that "it is the intention of the Government of India to pursue the policy they have hitherto followed."

VEILED THREATS

SIMLA, August 21.

The following is the text of a letter from His Excellency the Viceroy to Mr. M. K. Gandhi, dated Calcutta, the 19th August 1931:—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 14. with regard to the first paragraph of which I desire to assure you that my replies to you were based entirely upon:

(1) the direct communications which passed between him and you, or between you and the Governor of Bombay;

GOVT. POSITION.

(2) with regard to the rest of your letter, it appears to me to be necessary to make clear the position of the Government in order to avoid any possible cause of future misunderstanding. Your letter proceeds on the assumption, which Government cannot possibly accept, that while they have been guilty not only of breaches of specific provisions of the Settlement, but also of a general policy of oppression against the Congress, the latter have observed both the letter and the spirit of the Settlement.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

As you are aware, the position consistently taken by the Government during the past 5 months, and in particular, in the conversations that have taken place between yourself and Mr. Emerson, has been that the activities of the Congress in many directions have been contrary both to the letter and the spirit of the Settlement, and that they have involved a constant menace not only to the continuance of the Settlement, but to the maintenance of peace. I would refer particularly to activities in the United Provinces and the North West Frontier Province in dealing with particular situations so created.

LOCAL GOVTS. JUSTIFIED.

Local Governments, with the approval of the Government of India, have endeavoured to restrict their action to the clear necessity of the specific situation, and they have avoided resort to special measures. In so far as they have taken action in such circumstances under the ordinary law, this has been forced upon them by the activities of the Congress, and it appears to me to be a complete misreading of the situation to suggest that there has been either any absence of goodwill on the part of Local Governments in working the Settlement or any "design to crush the Congress workers and the normal Congress activities." On the contrary, as I believe you will recognise, many matters not specifically covered by the Settlement have come under discussion and solutions proposed in the hope of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding which it has been the constant endeavour of Government to secure. In fact, many of the matters raised in our recent correspondence are of this character.

BOYCOTT OF R. T. C.

(3) In regard to the situation created by the refusal of Congress to be represented at the Round Table Conference I would observe that, as you will no doubt recognise, this refusal involves the failure of one of the main objects which the Settlement was intended to secure.

GOVT. AND SETTLEMENT.

(4) So far as the attitude of Government towards the Settlement is concerned it appears relevant to consider the obligations imposed on them by its terms. These are stated in paragraph 19-20 of the Settlement of March 5, 1931, and with the exception of the provisions of paragraph 20, relate to matters of which the cause or remedial action if any has already arisen. With regard to action under paragraphs 19-19 the Government of India will, in consultation with Local Governments, secure observance of the Settlement in any cases where it is established that remedial action was due under the Settlement and has not been taken. They have no intention of revoking the Salt concession for which provision was made in paragraph 20. For the rest the Settlement involved no suspension or abrogation of the ordinary law and left complete discretion to the Government of India and Local Governments to take what measures might be necessary to deal with particular situations.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY.

It is the intention of the Government of India to pursue the policy they have hitherto followed to restrict action to the requirements of the specific situation and in particular to avoid resort to special measures so far as this is possible, but so far as this action may relate to the activities of the Congress its nature and extent must depend primarily on the nature of those activities and the Government of India are unable to fetter their discretion or that of Local Governments in this respect.

As you have released to the press your letter to me of August 14, I propose similarly to release this reply.—A.P.

Duke Of Gloucester Has An Attack Of Appendicitis

LONDON, August 21.

It is understood that the Duke of Gloucester has an attack of appendicitis, but that it is slight No operation is being performed to-day, but doctors will be holding consultation in the afternoon to decide on the matter.—Reuter.

Duke Of Gloucester Indisposed

LONDON Aug. 20.

The Duke of Gloucester is indisposed. He has entered a London nursing home after medical examination. The Nature of his illness has not been stated.—Reuter.

KING'S SON BETTER

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Duke of Gloucester passed satisfactory night. His condition this morning was stated to be quite comfortable.—Reuter.

MUSLIM CONGRESS LEADER JAILED

—:o:—

3 Months R. I. And Rs. 100 Fine

(From Our Correspondent).
JALGAON, Aug. 21.

Mr. Meer Shukrullah, President, East Khandesh District Congress Committee, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default two months' more.

Though he is an old man of 65 he is given rigorous imprisonment. Even his son was refused an interview.

After vigorous picketing for the last six days of foreign cloth shops twelve of them have got their foreign stuff sealed upto now.

TO THE RESCUE OF FLOOD-STRICKEN CHINESE

Emperor of Japan Gives £ 10,000 For Relief

LONDON, August 21.

Tokio.—The emperor of Japan has given 10,000 sterling by way of relief to Chinese sufferers from Yangtse floods. The gift is specially interesting in view of the recent signs of growing friction between the Japanese and Chinese including the boycott of Japanese goods in China.—Reuter.

Rly Workers Protest Against Tax

PARTABGARH, Aug. 21.

A mass meeting of Railway Employees was held yesterday under the auspices of the East Indian Railway Employees' Union, Lucknow, protesting against the circumstance and property tax levied by the District Board.

This tax, which was first imposed in 1928 is being assessed now the first time with retrospective effect, which makes matters worse. The President and the Secretary of the Union come from Lucknow.

"I Am Not Prepared To Give Up Demand For Impartial Inquiry"

—:o:—

ESSENTIAL CONDITION BEFORE PROCEEDING TO LONDON.

Congress Has Nothing To Hide, Nor Does It Wish To Shirk R. T. C. Representation, Says Gandhiji.

LONDON August 21.

"Daily Mail" says that India Office has asked the Viceroy to ease up in his dealing with Gandhiji and Congress, so that Gandhiji may come to the Round Table Conference.—Reuter

CONGRESS NEITHER SHIRKS NOR FEARS.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Asked what Gandhiji meant by his statement to the "Bombay Chronicle" representative, viz. "Indeed I will be prepared to advise the Working Committee to accept even an one-sided tribunal, that is to say, a tribunal that may confine its attention to investigating the counter-charges," Gandhiji replied:—

I am not prepared to give up my demand for an impartial enquiry into the charges brought by the Congress, but what I said to the "Chronicle" representative was that I would be prepared to advise the Working Committee to face an enquiry that would only investigate charges against the Congress.

In other words, I would not make it a condition precedent that the Tribunal that goes into the charges against the Congress should also investigate the charges by the Congress against the Provincial Governments. The Congress wishes to hide nothing, nor does the Congress wish to shirk its representation at the Round Table Conference, but the condition of going to the Round Table Conference should be fulfilled, namely, satisfactory fulfilment of the terms of the Settlement by the Government. That satisfaction can only be given by the Government either conceding the Congress demands or failing that by appointing a tribunal of enquiry. I can conceive nothing more just, nothing more simple and nothing more honourable.—A.P.

Jawaharlal Justifies Congress Policy.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

Adressing a public meeting this evening Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru justified the Congress policy and referred to breaches of the Delhi Pact by Government, especially in the United Provinces, and asked the people to be prepared for the struggle which may ensue if Government did not give relief.

Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani also spoke.—A. P.

COMMUNISTS STILL AT IT.

Demonstrations Against Congress Participation

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, Aug. 20.

A London message to the "Hindu" says that Comrade Saklatwala and other members expelled from the Congrss now calling themselves as Anti-Imperialist group are carrying on a vigorous agitation against the Congress and participation in the R. T. C. They demonstrated outside the Kingley Hall, where Mahatma Gandhi was to stay and held a workers' meeting where a resolution was passed denouncing the Congress as Imperialist and condemning Gandhiji's policy as against the working class.

MAHATMA'S LONDON HOSTESS

No Reply To Cable Inquiry

AHMEDABAD, August 21.

Miss Muriel Lester who was to be Mahatma Gandhi's hostess in London has sent a cable to Gandhiji enquiring if he is not coming to England and accepting their hospitality.

There is no sign of Mahatma Gandhi's going to England, neither has Gandhiji replied to this cable.—A.P.

COONOOR LIQUOR PICKETS SENTENCED

—:o:—

Rs. 20 Or 14 Days

COONOOR, Aug. 20.

Mr. Pritchard, first class Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which seven persons including six Congressmen were charged under the Town Nuisance Act with rioting while carrying on picketing at certain taverns on 8th June last sentencing six of the accused to pay fine of Rs. 20 each in default fourteen days' simple imprisonment.

One of the accused was let off with an admonition, being a minor. The prosecution case was that the accused wrenched a bottle containing arrack from a customer and assaulted him.

The accused pleaded not guilty.—A.P.

M. N. ROY'S DETENTION IN JAIL

—:o:—

CAWNPORE TELEGRAM TO GANDHIJI

CONGRESSMEN'S INTEREST IN TRIAL

Srinivas Iyengar To Defend Case

CAWNPORE, August 21.

Great interest is evinced by local Congressmen in the matter of M. N. Roy's trial and it is understood that the Defence Committee as well as Kunwar Brijeshsingh of Kalakankar have wired to Mahatma Gandhi regarding Roy being detained in jail.

It is understood that Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar ex-Advocate General of Madras is coming here to defend Roy. Roy's counsel again interviewed him in jail today.

It is stated that Mr. Mukundalal, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress is prodeeding to Cawnpore to help in Roy's defence.—A.P.

ADVOCATE INTERVIEWS. M. N. ROY.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, August 21.

Mr. Ikbal Krishna, Kapoor, Advocate, interviewed M. N. Roy this afternoon. Roy's eye-sight was examined by Capt. Variava who promised Roy a pair of new glasses at his own cost. Roy had been complaining about eye-trouble since the arrest. Mr. Sriniwas Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, Madras, and Mr. Mukandilal, General Secretary, Trade Union Congress are coming to interview Mr. Roy.

POONA CONSPIRACY CASE JUDGMENT

POONA, August 21.

Mr. J. R. Kinikar, first class Magistrate, Poona, delivered judgment to-day in what is known as the Poona Conspiracy Case in which nine boys of between 20 and 16 years of age, were charged with the theft of two revolvers and a double-barrelled gun, besides house-breaking.

N. V. Bondale one of the accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment, as he had already two previous convictions, and to pay a fine of Rs. 80 in default two months' further imprisonment.

Five others were ordered to be sent to the Borstal Institute at Dharwar for two years' on each count and Mokashi was recommended to be sent to the Reformatory school at Yeravda.

The remaining two, Desai and Abhyankar, were given benefit under section 562 Cr. P. C. as first offenders.—A.P.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

Alleged Absconder To Be Produced

DELHI, Aug. 21.

In the Delhi Conspiracy case the Special Tribunal to-day announced orders on the defence application praying for the immediate production of Kashiram, the alleged absconder in the case who has been recently arrested at Cawnpore and adjournment of the case till Kashiram was produced.

KASHIRAM TO BE PRODUCED.

The Tribunal announced that they were asking the District Magistrate of Cawnpore to hand over Kashiram to the custody of the Tribunal, unless there were adequate reasons to the contrary. The Tribunal, however, held that there were no legal grounds for adjournment of the case.

But if it was decided to hold a joint trial of Kashiram with the other accused the case will have to be commenced 'de novo' and till it was known whether Kashiram would be available for trial in Delhi it was regarded expedient to adjourn the case till Monday which was done.—A.P.

LABOUR GOVT. AT CROSS-ROADS

—:o:—

Lib-Lab-Tory Alliance Against T. U. C. Or Resignation Of "Mac" Govt!

ECONOMY TALKS REACH DEADLOCK

LONDON, August 21.

The Cabinet may resign, or, with the aid of the Conservatives and Liberals, it may carry through its proposals for meeting the economic crisis in the face of the opposition of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, possibly leading to the disruption of the Labour Party. Unless some solution is found to the political crisis which has arisen since yesterday, these appear to be the alternatives before the Government.

Meanwhile the Conservative Leader, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, is hurrying home from holiday at Aix-Les-Bains in response to urgent summons.

This serious situation has arisen through the decision of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress informing Government that they are entirely opposed to its economy proposals as far as they involve cuts in unemployment benefit, and salaries of civil servants and other workers. The Council urge instead imposition of revenue tariff. The attitude of Trade Union Council destroys the principle of equal sacrifices by all, on which Mr. MacDonald declared that Government's economy proposals must be based.

The present position appears to be a complete deadlock. Mr. MacDonald and all parties, however, fully realise that a change of Government at the present moment is bound adversely to affect the country and it may confidently be assumed that tremendous efforts will be made to find a solution to the "impasse."

The Cabinet rose at 3-45 p.m. No arrangements have been made for further meeting before Tuesday. Just before five o'clock Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Sir Samuel Hoare were called to Downing Street. They were followed shortly afterwards by Sir Herbert Samuel.—Reuter.

(Earlier message on page 9.)

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—MECHANIC for 5 tons ice plant, working with Oil Engine. Write Box No. 1122, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5694

WANTED—A MALE L.C.P.S. as HOUSE SURGEON for Hospital for women, Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Starting salary Rs. 50 p.m. with bachelor quarters. Apply to Dr. CHAMANLAL MEHTA at the Hospital.
A R5673

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Nowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

POST—SUPERINTENDENT of Gardens 2. Salary—Rs. 500/- according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 1st September, 1931, to the Home Minister in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, ALWAR.
A 3439

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

WANTED.

None remain a pigmy. Add 3 to 5 more inches! Why remain snort statured, Meak and Absurd? Become taller, handsome and commanding all within 30 days. Complete illustrated, guaranteed scientific course of "Height Increase". Price Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STORES, Kasur (Punjab).

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A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

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Commissariat Building,
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A R5701

WANTED—WHOLE-TIME and SPARE-TIME AGENTS in all Mofussil Towns. Easy popular selling line. Income assured. No investment Apply "I. R." P. O. Box 678, CALCUTTA.
A S

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A 1

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A 3470

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure Retail orders for hand-woven piece-goods from all parts of India. Pay Rs. 50/- p.m. plus T. A. Cash Security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp to M. S. MANMOHAN KUMAR, 208, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R5705

40 MORE CANDIDATES on Rs. 10 monthly allowance in Telegraph and Station Master Training passage free. Remit Re. 1/- for selection Form to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL TELEGRAPH & RAILWAY DUTIES, Delhi.
A R5585

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from young graduates in Science or Technology as Apprentices in Dyeing, Bleaching or Finishing Department of the Mill. State age and qualifications to the SECRETARY, GUJARAT GINNING & MFG. CO., LTD., Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad.
A 3469

WANTED—A GRADUATE (Mahomedan) strong in English, Urdu and Persian for the post of Head Master in Anglo-Urdu Middle School at Malegaon, District, Nasik on Rs. 70 p.m. Apply with testimonials, etc. before the 10th September, 1931. K. P. KHARE, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon Municipality, District Nasik.
A 3473

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A R5703

WANTED—Influential and energetic DISTRICT AGENTS and AGENCY ORGANISERS all over Central India, Rajputana and Central Provinces by a well established Life Office of 18 years standing, which offers policies on cheapest premium with handsome guaranteed Bonus. Benefits on permanent Disability. Terms:—Liberal and Hereditary commission and Office allowance. Apply:—SWAMI SARAN, Branch Secretary, East and West Insurance Co., Ltd., Rutlam House, Yeshwant Ganj, Indore.
A 3471

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A 3475

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M W5

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E R5693

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F R 5610A

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3474

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For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
R5696

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R5615A

AMERICAN COTTON—Saturday 7.15 Monday, 6.97, Tuesday 6.82 and Thursday 6.69 were Professor Spencer's right weekly forecasts! Both cent per cent Weekly Certainties were right! "Sunrise Weekly's" most popular cheapest and best forecasts issued every Saturday morning gave huge profits to our clients this week. Price Rupee One. Our daily one absolute "Certainty" Rupees Ten given free every Friday to "Weekly" buyers! Printed system to take out daily three figures by yourself; beautiful results, limited cards for Rupee one only! Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, Phone 24918.
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L R5671

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M 3372

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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NOTICE

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK, LTD., DADAR.

:o:

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Bank will be held on SUNDAY, the 30th August, 1931, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) in the Dhuru Hall near Tilak Bridge, Lady Jarashedji Road, Dadar to consider the amendments to the remaining By-Laws of the Bank.

Share Holders are requested to attend.

G. V. DESHPANDE,
Hon. Secretary.

Dadar, 21-8-31.
R5700

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.

SUIT NO. 929 OF 1931.

HABIB KARA BHIMJI Plaintiff

vs.

DAWOOD KASSAM MAHOMED and Others Defendants.

To,

FATMABAI, widow of Kassam Mahomed and MARIAMBAI, daughter of Kassam Mahomed, the 6th and 7th Defendants.

The Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you and Others inter alia to recover (1) the sum of Rs. 898-13-0 for the price of the Rayon piece-goods, mentioned in the Plaint and the charges and expenses incurred in connection therewith and interest (2) the sums of Rs. 487-8-0 and Rs. 1,387-8-0 for the price of Canvas Shoes and Umbrellas respectively, mentioned in the Plaint and alternatively damages for breach of contracts to pay for and take delivery of the said goods and for immediate sale of the said goods.

You are required to file a Written Statement or points of defence as directed by the order giving directions (to be served on you) and serve a copy on the Plaintiff, on or before the day fixed by the said order in default whereof after notice to you application may be made to the Court for judgment for want of such Written Statement or Points of defence under Rule 203 of the High Court Rules. In the event of your filing your Written Statement or Points of defence you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at 11 A.M. (S.T.) on the day to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit by the said order giving directions in person or by an advocate and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit be heard and determined in your absence.

Seal of the High Court a Bombay.

H. A VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 20th day of May, 1931.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3159

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.

SUIT NO. 929 OF 1931.

HABIB KARA BHIMJI Plaintiff

vs.

DAWOOD KASSAM MAHOMED and Others Defendants.

To,

FATMABAI, widow of Kassam Mahomed and MARIAMBAI, daughter of Kassam Mahomed, the 6th and 7th Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that on 18th May 1931, the Plaintiff in the above Commercial Cause has taken out a Summons for directions inter alia (1) that dates may be fixed for filing the Defendants' Written Statement or Points of defence and for mutual discovery by the parties of their respective documents. (2) that the Suit be placed on Board for hearing and final disposal on 25th September 1931, and (3) for immediate sale of the goods mentioned in the Plaint and

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the said Summons for directions will be heard before the Honourable Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on 4th September, 1931, at 11-15 A.M. (S.T.)

Dated this 18th day of Aug., 1931.

MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3458

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause.

SUIT NO. 1062 OF 1931.

PASSOO DEVSEY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA SUKHRAJ, a firm & Anr. ... Defendants

LET ALL PARTIES ATTEND before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes on the 1th day of September, 1931, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) on the hearing of an application of the Plaintiff.

(1) That the Defendants do file their written statements or points of Defence and furnish a copy to the Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(2) That the parties to the suit do file their affidavits or lists of documents and furnish a copy each to the other and give each to the other inspection of the documents disclosd therein.
(3) That the Defendants do declare by affidavit the names and addresses of the partners of the Defendants' firms.
(4) That the suit be placed on board for hearing and final disposal on any day in November, 1931, as the Judge may order.
(5) That the costs of the summons may be provided for.

Dated this 18th day of June, 1931.

(Sd.) DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

This Summons is taken out by: Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND.

To,

(1) Messrs. RAMCHANDRA SUKHRAJ,
1st Defendants abovenamed.
3476

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. JAMSHEDJI ADERJI SHROFF and his wife Najamai, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the hereditaments and premises or dwelling house and structures standing thereon situate, lying and being in village Danda in the South Salsette Taluka at 14th Road, Khar, in the registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban Admeasuring about 1033 square yards bearing Bombay Development Plot No. 400 Scheme No. VII (Khar) and bounded, on the North by the property of Mr. Dyson being Plot No. 399, on the South by the property of Mr. Sukhtankar being Plot No. 401 on East the vacant land being Plot Nos. 387 and 388 and on the West fourteenth Road, Khar.

Dated this 17th day of August 1931.

R. E. PAPA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3351.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1062 OF 1931.

PLAINT filed on the 18th day of June 1931.

PASSOO DEVSEY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA SUKHRAJ, a firm & Anr. ... Defendants

To,

Messrs. RAMCHANDRA SUKHRAJ,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 3,891-9-3 with interest at 9 per cent. on Rs. 3,842 from the 11th August, 1930, till judgment costs of the suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

You are required to file a written statement or points of defence as directed by the Order giving directions (to be served on you) and serve a copy on the Plaintiff, on or before the day fixed by the said Order in default whereof after notice to you application may be made to the Court for judgment for want of such written statement or points of defence under Rule 203 of the High Court rules. In the event of your filing written statement or points of defence you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at eleven O'clock Standard Time on the day to be fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit by the said Order giving directions or any subsequent Order in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court. And you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence WITNESS SITARAM SUNDERRAO PATKAR, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of June, 1931.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3477

IN THE HGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 918 of 1931.

HABIB KARA BHIMJI ..... Plaintiff.

v|s.

DAWCOD CASSUM MAHOMED and others .. Defendants.

To,

FATMABAI, widow of Kassam Mahomed

and

MARIAMBAI, daughter of Kassum Mahomed, the 6th and 7th Defendants.

The PLAINTIFF has filed the above-suit against you and others inter alia to recover the sum of Rs. 13,725-15-3 with interest thereon at Re. 1|- per cent per Gujarati Calendar month from 1st April, 1931, till judgment and costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum.

The Honourable Court has fixed the 23rd day of September, 1931, for the hearing and final disposal of the suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in Court, on the said day at eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master,

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 25th day of May, 1931.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
3460

The Famous Astrologer.

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re 1 Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasachariar, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

RE: THE MANECKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING CO, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, AT PAREL.

Under instructions from the Court Liquidator as the Official Liquidator of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises in separate lots, the Dinshaw Petit Mills consisting of lands with buildings thereon and the machinery thereon and the trade marks.

Lot No. 1.—Firstly—Land admeasuring about 44,678 sq., yards, held under Lease in Perpetuity. Renewable every 99 years, rent Rs. 307 per month payable monthly.

Secondly—Leasehold land admeasuring about 153 square yards, with buildings, situated at Parel.

MACHINERY.

(a) 41,996 Ring Spindles by Platt Bros.
(b) 1,122 Looms by Platt Bros., and Buttersworth.
(c) 1 Bale Breaker with mixing Lattices and 4 Openers with Scutchers combined and 8 lines of Inter and Finishers.
(d) 150 Flat Cards by Platt Bros.
(e) 10 Drawing Frames 2 of 7 and 17 of 8 Deliveries of 3 heads each by Platt Bros.
(f) 19 Slubbing frames 2 of 78 and 17 of 88 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(g) 31 Inter frames 3 of 120 and 28 of 136 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(h) 63 Roving Frames 6 of 156 and 57 of 176 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(i) 7 Doubling frames, 1 of 248 and 6 of 264 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(j) 9 Grey Winding Frames of 300 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(k) 22 Warping Machines by Platt Bros.
(l) 8 Sizing machines by Platt Bros.
(m) 1 Compound condensing engine of 2,200 I.H.P. rope driven by Hicks Hargreaves and Co., with barring engine and one 20 tons overhead crane.
(n) 6 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. by 160lbs. per sq. inch pressure.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are Economiser with 480 pipes, one complete Liquid Fuel Installation with storage tank of 100 tons capacity Boiler, Feed Pump, 2 sets of high speed engines directly connected to Dynamos for electric lighting and Sprinklers and Hydrants with complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The machinery and the plant are in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application.

LOT NO. 2—Foras land, admeasuring about 6,143 square yards but according to Collector's record, admeasuring about 6,312 square yards with godowns, chawls, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, situate at Kalachowki Road.

LOT NO. 3—Leasehold land situated at Parel, admeasuring about 614 sq. yards.

Also stock-in-process (if any), spare parts of machinery, coal, fuel, stores, dyes, chemical, furniture and all other articles, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MIRACULOUS CURE.

and

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.

IN YOGISM, OCCULTISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

1. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
2. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
3. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5 for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 3 All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.
Time:—8—12, 3—7.

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How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

Senta Typewriters Sewing Machines

WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.

Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.

RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.

For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
In two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya [illegible]antilal Ambashi
153, Gulalwadi,
Head Office: Vadh[illegible]

TWO GREAT BLOTS OF MALABAR

:o:

M. Zafar Ali Khan's Appeal To Root Them Out.

THERE IS NO COMMUNAL FRICTION THERE.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan writes from Calicut:—

I came to Malabar and was the recipient of a magnificent welcome from all sections of the community. For this great honour which the people of this renowned province have done me, a humble and devoted servant of Islam and the Motherland, I am truly grateful. The happy memory of the few days that I have spent among them shall always remain engraved in my heart. As I am leaving Calicut I feel that I am parting with my own kith and kin with whom I had been living for ages and I part with a pang.

EASY JOB.

I came to unite the Muslims, unite the Hindus, and unite the Muslims and the Hindus. My task was easy of accomplishment. In Cochin, Trichur, Eranakulam, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Balliapatam and Alleppey which I visited in the course of my tour through Malabar I found the Hindus and the Mussalmans and Charistians living in relations of brotherly amity, and there is no communal friction in this part of the country. All seem to live together like a happy family. The only political difference among the Mussalmans was over the question of electorates and it vanished into thin air when I explained to them the Compromise formula evolved at Madras and they accepted it unanimously everywhere.

TWO GREAT PROBLEMS.

There are two great problems in Malabar which cry for an early solution if peace is to be restored, to this otherwise tranquil land. The question of questions is the Moplah question and no less important is the question of untouchability among the Hindus. Thousands of Moplahs are rotting behind the prison bars and the Taluks of Ernad and Valuvanadu which comprise the heart of the Moplah land are groaning under the crushing operation of the Moplah Act.

Untold thousands of human beings belonging to the so-called depressed classes are denied the right of walking along public highways and entering Hindu Temples. Both these grave wrongs have to be redressed. The Moplahs who, ever since the great trouble of 1921, have been shut up in the prisons have got to be released. The Moplah Act like its northern counterpart the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act has got to be erased from the Statute Book of a free India which is in the making. The course of untouchability and unapproachability have got to be wiped out if Malabar is to uphold human dignity.

FERVENT APPEAL.

I appeal to united Malabar in the name of Islam and everything that is noble in Hindu culture to rise to the full height of its traditional greatness and remove the two dirty blots on its fair escutcheon. I appeal to the Muslim Youths of Malabar whose corporate ranks are pulsating with a new life to co-operate with the Provincial Congress Committees in enfranchising the Moplahs over whose devoted heads the Moplah Act is hanging like a veritable sword of Damocles. I appeal to the Provincial Congress Committee of Kerala to start forthwith a raging, tearing propaganda and set apart one day in each month to be known as Moplah day when meetings shall be held throughout the length and breadth of the Province at which the Moplah Act shall be explained and denounced and resolutions passed calling upon the British Government in the name of a Free United India to repatriate the Moplahs incarcerated in the Andamans and release those undergoing imprisonments in various Indian jails.

LIBERATE THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

I appeal to the better sense of the Hindus of Malabar in the name Indian liberty for which they seem ready to stake their lives, to enfranchise the so-called depressed classes and give them the same rights of citizenship as arre enjoyed by the so-called high caste Hindus.

In conclusion I appeal to the Mussalmans of Malabar to do their little bit in the service of their Motherland by driving liquor and foreign cloth out of their Province. Surely it is not the love of the foreigner that prompts their merchant classes to deal in foreign cloth. Personal gain must be the sole incentive which, perchance, actuates some of them to act as the commission agents of Lancashire.

WHY NOT START MILLS?

Why not have one or two spinning and weaving mills of your own with a capital of fifty lakhs, divided into shares of ten rupees each which you could easily raise in a population of 15 lakhs being half the entire Muslim population of the Madras Presidency. You would by this venture be providing work for thousands of poor Moplahs and turning out cloth of your own with an eager market stretching from Trivandrum right up to Mangalore. You would thus add to your wealth and at the same time earn the plaudits of a whole nation for your patriotic venture. Malabar is a Paradise but is a lost Paradise. Will you do this to regain it?

ANTI-INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

:o:

American Opinion On India

(BY DR. TARAK NATH DAS, Ph.D.)

Sir Harry Gloster Armstrong was for many years the British Counsul-General in New York. It was through his office—where the British Library of Information is located much anti-Indian literature was circulated in America. Of course Sir Harry as an able British official whose business was to uphold British interests, did his best to carry out his instructions from his superiors.

In the "Times" (London) of April 21st 1931, Sir Harry published a very significant letter on "American Opinion on India." The following is the full text of it and it should be carefully studied by those Indian leaders who are internationally minded.

To The Editor of The "Times."

Sir,—As you are aware, there is a great deal of propaganda being carried on in the United States by representatives of Gandhi, assisted by Indian students and supplemented by the activities of some of the Irish agitators, who are endeavouring to twine the old Irish question and the Indian situation together as a means of playing to the gallery, with their eye especially upon 1932, the Presidential Election year, and the possible opportunity of the spoils of office that may come their way.

The feeling of the United States is most friendly towards Great Britain and the administration of the Empire, and I think we should take advantage of every opportunity of keeping before the citizens of America the true facts of the Indian situation, as they are being misled by outlandish and untrue statements made by the propagandists of Gandhi was friend.

At this time it might be well to all the views expressed by that distinguished and well-known Austrian traveller Dr. Fischerauer, who spent the winter of 1929-30 touring India, and who is now the popular Consul-General of Austria in New York. After his visit to India in the spring of last year Dr. Fischerauer gave a statement to the "Neue Freie Presse," in which he mentioned how his journey through India had made him the friend of England stating his reasons as follows:—

We know how in ancient times the Indians were trodden down by every successive conqueror—the Greek, the Persian and the Mangolian. But one sees at a glance how comparatively well off the people are since the British—though, of course not to their own disadvantage—have made order in the country. When one has seen how England has been able to bring all the races of the country under one Dominion one is full of admiration.

One is equally full of praise of the English when one has seen how favourable the situation is in Southern and Central India. One realizes with what understanding and colonial genius the British have always proceeded and are still proceeding. The phrase "Pax Britannica" has never perhaps had greater justification than in India, because without the English the Hindus and the Muslims would eat each other up straight away.

By the development of the last 50 years with its innumerable railways, highways and general improvements, a wonderful change has taken place in the Punjab, which would straight way be torn in two and become a desert once more but for the wonderful irrigation schemes of the British which have made of India one of the most fruitful countries in the world.

Yours truly.

ANTI-INDIAN BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

When Sir Harry says: "The feeling of the United States is most friendly towards Great Britain and the administration of the Empire," he possibly meant the attitude of the Government of the United States and a certain set of American people who are pro-British in their outlook. However Sir Harry discloses that some Indians have been carrying on effective propaganda to uphold the cause of Indian nationalism. In this work, Indian students in America, do not play any important part. Naturally every Indian student who is honest and has any self-respect stands for India's right to be free, atleast to attain "Dominion Status." The work has been carried on by Indian exiles for years and the result of this work paved the way for those who claim to be "representatives of Mahatma Gandhi." Sir Harry also discloses the fact that there are Americans who are interested in India and he pave special compliments to the Irish-Americans who know something about the nature of seven hundred year's English oppression in Ireland.

But the most significant fact in Sir Harry's letter is that the present Austrian Consul in New York is an upholder of British rule in India. Britain can use tremendous pressure in Austria's economic and political life. This is evident from all that is happening in the matter of Austro-German Customs Union. However it is not profitable for India to have an Austrian official who really acts as a British propagandist against Indian aspirations.

Sir Harry makes it clear that Britain should do all that is possible to secure American support in her policy towards India. He practically suggests that the work done in favour of Indian Freedom by Indian exiles be counteracted by every possible means.

There is no reason to think that there is any lack of anti-Indian British propaganda in America. But Sir Harry's efforts may intensify it. It is well-known in India that Indian exiles in America or elsewhere do not receive any support from the high officials of the All-India National Congress, although some of the Indian exiles have given more than twenty years of their lives for the cause of Indian Freedom—Absolute Independence.—It is rather a mystery to many that Indian leaders do not aid their exiles in America and other lands and use their superior knowledge and ability to further the cause of Indian Freedom internationally. Indian nationalists should try to cultivate world public opinion, specially that of America. —"Liberty."

KEEP THE POWDER DRY.

Subash Bose On Country's Duty.

Halliday Park witnessed a picturesque and imposing function on Saturday evening when the new National Flag was hoisted for the first time in Calcutta by Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Sj. Bose, whose arrival was greeted with defeaning cries of 'Bande Mataram,' of 'Jai' mentioning his name and other national slogans on being asked by Sj. Purshottam Roy, Secretary, Burra Bazar Congress Committee, unfurled the flag.

In doing so, Sj. Bose at the outset explained why a change in the national colours became necessary. The former design was criticised as symbolising only some communities to the exclusion of others. The Sikhs complain that they found no representation in the National Flag. So also complained other communities. A Flag Committee was, thereupon, appointed by the Working Committee of the Congress to go into the whole question. And after consideration of different aspects they had hit upon the present design—which should, said Sj. Bose satisfy everybody. Proceeding Sj. Bose said that the present colours had no communal significance. He further read the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress on the National Flag to explain the significance of the three colours of the Flag.

A SOLEMN SCENE.

Sj. Bose then unfurled the flag and the whole gathering rising to their feet whole gathering cries of 'Bande Mataram' and other national slogans, ladies sang the soul-stirring song "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara," who were followed by the rest of the crowd. They were followed by a little girl of nine who kept the gathering spellbound by singing the well-known Bengali song of partition days "Jai Jabe Jiban Chale etc."

Sj. Bose then addressed the gathering on the present situation. He spoke in Hindi. "Let the new Flag symbolise the new awakening in the country"—said Sj. Bose—"new awakening which must precede the break-out of fresh conflict. Let them under the imeptus of new awakening carry the message of the Congress to every hearth and home with greater and zeal and enthusiasm so as to make the Congress a force which no one will be able to defy, before which every one will bow."

Referring to the refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to participate in the Round Table Conference Sj. Bose said that Mahatma had tried his utmost to co-operate with the authorities. Indeed, in his zeal to co-operate Mahatmaji had gone to lengths which many did not like. But there was poor response from the other side. The Government by their ceaseless pursuit of repressive policy since the truce, had exhibited a mentality before which to persist in the policy of co-operation any more would have argued the absence of any sense of self-respect. So Mahatmaji had perforce to stay away from the Conference. And for this the entire responsibility must rest with the other side.

KEEP POWDER DRY.

Proceeding Sj. Bose said that they must keep themselves in readiness for any programme that might be decided by the Working Committee. But in the meantime they must concentrate on the constructive side of the Congress programme most important item of which was the boycott of foreign clothes. In this Burrabazar had a special duty to perform. If they could not control the market at Burrabazar its repurcussion would be felt all over Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and U.P. Unless they were up and doing now—when the Puja and Deewali were approaching there was the possibility of the market being flooded with foreign cloths very soon. They must avert that calamity. Another duty which faced them at the present moment was to take all possible steps to render relief to the people who were in the grip of terrible flood.—"Liberty."

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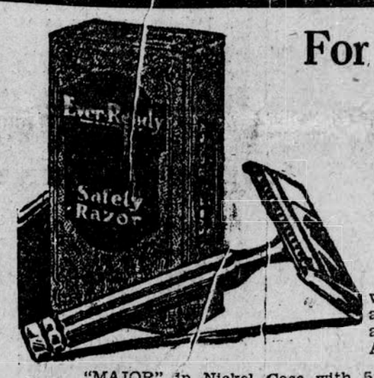
ONCE YOU TRY a Chesterfield nothing else will do. Here is good taste . . . and lots of it! And what you taste in Chesterfield is riper, better tobaccos . . . nothing else . . . blended and "cross-blended" to a greater mildness . . . a better taste.

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy —that's Why!

MADE IN U. S. A.



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EVER-READY BLADES have Sharpest Edge in the world. No other blades will give you such keen, quick and clean shaving results. Feel the cosy velvet touch after each shave. New improved utility model just out. And also other fancy models as under:—

"MAJOR" in Nickel Case with 5 Blades ..... Rs. 3.
"CROWN" in Nickel Box with 5 Blades ..... Rs. 3.
"ENSIGN" in Celluloid Case with 2 Blades ..... Re. 1.
"WALL CABINET" can be attached to wall with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12.
"POPULAR" Pocket case with 2 Blades ..... Annas 12
Ever-Ready as shown in this picture with 1 Blade ..... Annas 6.

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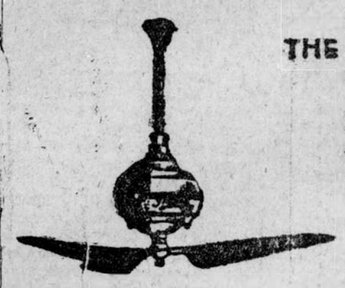
Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



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Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
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Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.
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ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE CONDUCTED at the LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 % OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

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THE ORIENTAL CLAIMS

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

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	Rs.
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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th une interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs.	39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
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Send me a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address. And I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies.

Note:—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

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FAMOUS POLITICAL CASES

Indian Exiles Abroad

Sardar Jamiat Singh writes:—"I beg to give below a list of some of the famous political cases. Nearly 1,500 political prisoners sentenced in these cases are in jails, and for whose release the Karachi Congress had passed a resolution. There are more than 450 politcial exiles the whereabouts of many of whom are not traceable but a large number of them reside in California, and the remainder are spread throughout Europe and America. The cases of these prisoners are not covered by the Gandhi-Irwin pact:—

1. Lahore Conspiracy case 1914-15.
2. Ambala Court Martial of Military officers in 1925.
3. Burma Conspiracy case 1914
4. Punjab Martial Law.
5. Ahmedabad Riot Case 1919.
6. Kakori case.
7. Vinayak Savarkar.
8. Mandlay Conspiracy case.
9. Detenus in Bengal.
10. Meerut Conspiracy case.
11. Komagata Maru Case.
12. Babar Akali Cases.
13. Barielly Shooting case.
14. Garhwali prisoners.
15. Thmednagar Dacoity case.
16. Bilasi case.
17. Molania Dacoity case.
18. Deogarh Conspiracy case.
19. Motihari Conspiracy case.
20. Mainpuri Conspiracy.
21. Manmad Bomb case.
22. Musalmanpura Bomb case.
23. Jubbulpore Warehouse case prisoners.
24. Chittagong Conspiracy case.
25. B. K. Dutt.
26. Lahore Conspiracy case (companions of Bhagat Singh).
27. Dalhousie Square Bomb case.
28. Bhusaval Bomb case.
29. Several convicts under section 1124-A.
30. Ganjam Prisoners in C. P.
31. Calcutta Carters' strike case
32. Chirner case.
33. General Avari and his companions.
34. Hathi Khel prisoners in Bannu District.
35. Karad prisoners.
36. Several State prisoners.
37. Political prisoners in Agency tract of Vizagapatam.
38. Sholapur Riot case.
39. Delhi conspiracy case.
40. Kosi Kalan case.
41. Moplah rebellion prisoners.
42. Amritsar Conspiracy case.
43. Peshawar Navjuwans case, and several others not recorded.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CROPS

—:o:—

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following preliminary memorandums on the Sesamum, sugarcane and groundnut crops of the Bombay Presidency including Indian States for the season 1931-32:—

SEASAMUM.

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Sesamum in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sesamum crop sown in June-July 1931.

(ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST AUGUST 1931.)

Information incomplete. Sowings commenced rather late, i.e., about beginning of July owing to absence or deficiency of rains in June. They have been now completed nearly everywhere. Area so far reported 149 thousand acres in British Districts and 56 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 205 thousand acres; 5.7 and 5.1 per cent. over corresponding area last year and decennial average at same date respectively. Increase in area general being due to more complete information and favourable weather conditions. Germination good and condition generally satisfactory except in parts of East Karnatak where crop suffered due to deficient rain but has since revived owing to recent rain in places. In Konkan, heavy rainfall in July checked the growth of crop and break is still needed. In Sind area curtailed due to late inundation but crop progressing well.

SUGAR CANE.

On all average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Sugarcane crop sown since 15th January 1931 onwards.

(ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST AUGUST 1931.)

Information incomplete. Area so far reported 51 thousand acres in British Districts and 25 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 76 thousand acres; 3.3 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 13.8 per cent. above decennial average at same date. Area shows apparent increase in Indian States due to receipt of more complete information but decreased elsewhere due to low prices of gul. Sowing done in time except on Nira Left Bank and Mutha Canals where it was rather late. Crops progressing well generally due to favourable rains except some trouble from stem-morer reported from parts of Deccan. In Sind crop free from disease and progressing satisfactorily.

GROUNDNUT.

On an average of the five years ending 1929-30 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 14.4 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India.

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut crop sown in June-July 1931.

(ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST AUGUST 1931.)

Information incomplete. Sowings commenced in latter half of June and continued till about end of July. Area so far reported 811 thousand acres in British Districts and 99 thousand acres in Indian States. Total 910 thousand acres; 18.2 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 101.4 per cent. over decennial average at same date. Decrease in area general due to low prices. Crop progressing satisfactorily except in eastern parts of Karnatak where its growth is uneven owing to deficiency of rains.

KONKAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND

—:o:—

Central Committee.

The Committee's personnel is as under:—

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Treasurer:—Mr. Narayanrao Anant Desai, Topiwalla.
Joint Secretaries:—Messrs. R. V. Parulkr, P. B. Gothoskar and S. R. Tendolkar.

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The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Comptny. Ltd. in their statement of gross receipts for July 1931 say:—

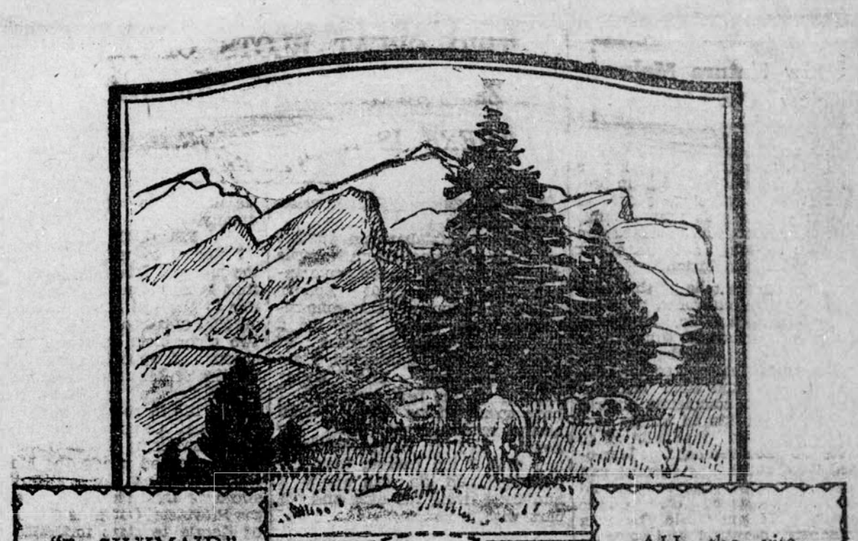
Electric Supply for July 1931 Rs. 7,85,341; upto the end of July 1931 Rs. 55,97,649.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for July 1931 5,35,956; upto the end of July 1931 Rs. 37,76,117.

Decrease over same period last year Rs. 71, 982.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 15th instant, the total mortality 692 was 69 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 27.7. The mortality for the 33rd week of 1930 was 547 and death rate 21.9 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-30 was 572 and death rate 22.9. Out of the total deaths 211 were among infants under one year of age.



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ALL the vitamins are in "Milkmaid" Condensed Milk, all the cream. Give your family "Milkmaid" Condensed Milk to-day.

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MILKMAID MILK IS THE BEST MILK MADE

Europe's Superfluous Women

Women outnumber men in Europe by 18,000,000. Polygamy at the rate of three wives to every man will be possible in 150 years hence, if this unequal distribution of the sexes continues in proportion. There are more than 2,000,000 women in excess of men both in England and in France Three million "superfluous" women in Germany, and 4,000,000 in Russia. Even Portugal of little over six millions population has half a million. During the ten years preceding 1929, the number of women in Russia for instance increased from 1039 per thousand men to 11224 per thousand. In France, from 1035 to 1103 and in Germany from 1026 to 1091.

It is certain that the latest Census Reports will reveal proportionately greater increases, for since the World War, what has been designated as a "freak of racial reproduction" is responsible for this rapidly changing sex ratio. Countries which remained neutral during the World War are not subject to this phenomenon. On the contrary in Denmark as an example, the excess of women over men decreased from 1060 to 1053 per thousand in the ten years 1910-1920—Norway and Sweden show decreases respectively of 1099 to 1053 and 1046 to 1037. Holland from 1020 to 1012.

In most countries outside Europe including he United States men still outnumber the women. In India there are but 928 women to one thousand men. In Canada 940; the United States 950, and Japan 979. Figures for China are not available, but it is certain that the same situation obtains.

BHADROTSAV.

The Spiritual worship in the Brahmo Samaj was publicly inaugurated on 20th August 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Ray in Calcutta. This is known as Bhadrotsav. It is proposed to celebrate this occasion in Bombay by the following engagements:—

Saturday (22nd instant) at 6-0 p.m.; a public lecture in the Samaj Hall, on Spiritual-Culture and Modern life. Speakers will be Prof. Kay, Pratapgiri and G. B. Trivedi.

Sunday (23rd instant): Service at 5-30 p.m. by Babu S. C. Banerji.

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The Balm that Relieves without blistering
Soothes without Stinging

OUR BELGAUM LETTER

Nipani Sedition Case.

(From Our Correspondent).

BELGAUM, August 18.

Much regret is felt here at the untimely death which occurred here recently due to typhoid fever of Mr. Damuanna Lengade, a leading Congress worker and the Captain of the Hindustani Seva Dal.

The Karnatak Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association had its Head Office in Belgaum for a number of years past. But since the 1st instant, the same has been shifted to Hubli.

NIPANI SEDITION CASE.

It will be recalled that on 25th June last, Mr. V.M. Ferrers, I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Belgaum, had disagreed with the jury's unanimous verdict of "not guilty" against all the accused and had referred to the Bombay High Court for final decision what is generally known as the "Nipani Sedition Case" in which 18 persons are involved under several Sections of the Indian Penal Code. It is now learnt that the case will come up for disposal before the High Court towards the end of this month.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS.

A nasty motor collision occurred here on Sunday afternoon. A service lorry full of passengers was proceeding along the Khade-Bazar Road towards the Cantonment, when just near Dr. Kelkar's dispensary, it violently collided with another motor service lorry which was also full of passengers and was negotiating the junction, where four roads meet. The impact was so great that both the vehicles got jammed together and fell with a crash into an adjoining khud which was fortunately not very deep.

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"AROODAM"

Write the exact time and date of birth or the letter writing time and age. Correct answers for five questions about futurity Re. 1 for each extra question, As. 4. V. P. charges extra. THE GANDHI JOTHISH HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (M... Agency.)

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AT PATHE CINEMA

VITAMINS

A—B—C—D

ALONE CAN INSURE YOUR BABY'S LIFE.

LATEST SCIENCE KNOWS OF NO OTHER MEANS TO FORTIFY A CHILD AGAINST DISEASE AND DEATH. . . . .

If only you know how to supply all the four Vitamins in a well-balanced form, the means are not only at your disposal but at your mercy!

It isn't, however, as simple as A B C, because 'D' (Vitamin) is Unobtainable even in rich daily diets like Milk, Meat, Butter or Cream!

A—B—C & D Vitamins can, nevertheless, be given today to every child much easier than it can be taught ABC!

You simply need give the child a few drops twice or thrice a day of "BABY'S JUVENOL". In a sweeter, more palatable and more concentrated form, the 4 Vitamins of life could never before be given to a child at a cost of about one anna per day!

"JUVENOL" contains other valuable ingredients besides. And remember, it is made only from wonderful herbs and roots of India,—by Indian Doctors—for Indian children.

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Hundreds of patriotic doctors of vast experience have tried and spoken in praise of "Juvenol".

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HIMALAYA COTTAGE, HOSHIARPUR (N. INDIA).

Raw Cotton Situation

—:o:—

NO INCENSITIVE TO GO LONG

Messrs. Langley & Co's. Views

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Once again that august Body, the Farm Board, has brought forth an idea. It must have been the product of great thought. Recognising the value of an element of surprise, they dramatically telegraphed the Governors of fourteen States suggesting that farmers should destroy one-third of their crop while they held their own stocks—presumably for the higher prices which would result. The world surely is the poorer for not knowing more of the genius who is apt to be afflicted with such shattering inspiration.

DESTRUCTION ONLY REMEDY.

We doubt, even if the Farm Board had agreed to destroy their own stocks, whether destruction is the remedy for the present depression. Is it not part of a vicious circle for, although prices would advance during the present season, would not that very fact result in a similar acreage next year and another surplus? The problem is one of underconsumption, allied to a general lack of confidence rather than overproduction. There has been overproduction, but with a return of confidence the present surpluses of all commodities could be taken up without any undue strain on world funds now lying idle. In 1926-27 there was a cotton supply of 24 millions, but the lowest prices touched were 11½ cents and within seven months they had advanced again to 18 cents. The whole cotton trade was then prepared to invest its money in its own commodity and the outside public were prepared to assist. Nowadays the one object of the investing public and the cotton trade is the preservation of capital. The outlook is no longer positive and constructive but merely negative.

THE GOLD GAME.

The economic processes followed during the last fifteen years can be traced briefly and very broadly by saying that during the war vast sums of "gold" wealth were dissipated by being blown into nothingness or used for non-productive armaments. The collectively enormous resources of private individuals were "borrowed" by Governments, destroyed during the war and there remain the national debts. Meanwhile let it be noted that these debts were created when the purchasing power of gold was very appreciably less than it is to-day. Then came "peace". On the Continent there were countries who wiped out internal debts by the simple expedient of depreciating currency to nothing and others who "watered" debts by drastic alterations in the ratio of their unit of currency to gold. The balance of international indebtedness was sincerely upset. Then the gold game started and as gold went out of active employment commodity values fell until now it is universally recognised that a readjustment of the relationship is the world's most pressing need.

Additionally countries are embarrassed by the necessity of forcing a reduction in the standard of living which in diverse ways upsets the relationship between wholesale and retail prices. Raising this standard during war whtn life was cheap was easier than reducing it now when war's pruning is no longer operative.

What has all this to do with cotton? We maintain that it has everything to do with cotton, for the problem is first, one of basic finance and the confidence which would follow its rehabilitation and only secondly a problem of an individual commodity.

Cotton, on its own merits and left undisturbed by rumblings from its financial foundation, might well appreciate during this month when deterioration should begin to show. The vulnerability of the market at the present price level was well illustrated by its reaction to a proposal even as fantastic as that of the Farm Board.

Since writing this report, we have received the following cables:—

From George Langley, Liverpool:—

"While destruction scheme extremely unlikely suggestion resulted in drying up speculative and advanced hedge selling, as now left Government appreciate seriousness position and may try something else. Cannot think of any possible workable scheme and see no incentive go long."

From our Dallas Correspondent:—

"Crop shows some deterioration since report, opening up very slowly, market looks higher for present."

The second of these telegrams is that which, in our opinion, comments on factors most likely to affect the market up to and over the next Bureau report.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

LEWIS AND JONES.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber and Trading Co., Ld. Ord.	0 2 0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd., Ord.	0 12 0
Turner & Newal	1 6 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 0
Attock Oil	0 14 4½
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 9
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 9
Electric Supply Corporation	2 3 0
Guest, Keen & Nettlegold Ld., Ord.	0 10 6
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 5 3
Marconi International Marine	1 10 7½
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	2 10 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 0 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 5 0
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	18 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America dol.	6 0 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 0 4½
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	0 16 6
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 18 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 6
Wm. Cory & Son	2 11 6

Market weak—outlook difficult to foretell.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 137077 tons

Increase on week 30 tons

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/

Prices per Cwt.

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 6-12-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12-0; Sago Flour, ist quality Rs. 5.8-0; Sago Flour, mtrket quality Rs. 4-15-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-6-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14/; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 43/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7-12-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9.4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8.4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8-0; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4.0; Bichromate of Sodt. small packing Rs 31-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Re. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Re. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Re. 9-6-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Re. 0-5-0; Formal-de-Hyde Re. 0-5-6.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 19.

Yarn Market has remained weak and depressed since our last Report and whilst prices are only slightly lower than before they are more or less nominal in as much as business resulting has been very small and negligible. Reports received from all upcountry markets are almost discouraging and the various offers received from any quarters are so low as most of them do not admit of any business of importance. The heavy fluctuations in Cotton market followed by the Bureau Report have considerably affected the yarn market, to such an extent that even yet confidence is not revived and dealers and consumers have been yet looking for a further decline in prices of Cotton as well as of yarns. In the circumstances they naturally prefer to wait and watch further developments and do not show any inclination to make purchases at the present level of prices. In the absence of satisfactory demand a feeling of nervousness has been yet prevailing in the market with the result that dealers holding stocks are more inclined to clear their stocks even at a loss, but the buyers are difficult to find at the present moment. Our Mills however find it a great difficulty in obtaining any reasonable price for their yarns and consequently business resulting has been very small.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No business of importance has taken place in English yarns and prices in ready goods have declined further. Forward business is almost at a stand-still.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Further decline in prices has taken place during the week to the extent of quarter to half anna per lb., particularly in 40s. single as well as in Mercerised yarns. Formal prices have also declined in sympathy with ready rates, but no forward business of importance has been done so far.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The dull and lifeless tone reported in our last still continues in as much as reports received from the Punjab as well as from Southern India do not show any improvement as yet. On the other hand demand in Southern India seems to be falling off again and prices are more inclined to decline. The future tendency is yet very uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of our Mills are obliged to sell off their stocks at reasonable level of prices and are trying to meet the buyers, but the buyers' idea seems to be much too low, possibly because most of them expect still lower prices of Cotton before and consequently for yarns, and prefer to wait and watch before they make any bulk purchases. Monsoon has been satisfactory so far in all quarters but there is yet no confidence in the present level of prices and so long as Cotton market does not become steady it is very likely that offtake will not show any definite improvement. No sales of any importance have been reported by our Mills during the week and the political situation is also not so hopeful as in the past and naturally it affects the Trade. On the whole the future outlook is not yet hopeful and we will not be surprised if prices go still lower.

THE SOHAIL CONTROVERSY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the matter of the decision of the stewards of the W.I.T.C. about the classification of the horse Sohail, as communicated to the complaining owners, I would like to observe that in the absence of any known pedigree of the horse, in a case like this, it is the duty of the Stewards to decide whether the horse is an Arab or is not an Arab. If the Stewards feel that they are not competent to decide the matter it is up to them to appoint a committee of experts whose decision ought to be final.

It is not sufficient for the purpose of classification that the horse came from Iraq, and it is not also sufficient that because the horse got beaten by Jassir or any other Arab, therefore, he is an Arab and not an Indian-bred because there are many cross-breeds that can be beaten by Arabs.

If the Stewards have decided to let the horse continue to run lest injustice might be done to the owner, I think, it would have been desirable with the consent of the owner to have taken over charge of the horse for the time being, and given him to a trainer who would have trained him independently of all connections.

Undoubtedly, after the war we see amongst Arab race horses many animals and even winners the like of whom were not to be seen before or during the war, and I am inclined to think that there has been mixed breeding. Of the few hundred horses that land here every year, the pedigree of hardly half a dozen of them is correctly known to anyone. So promiscuous has been the breeding of these horses!—Yours etc.,

F.N. FURDOONJI.

Readymoney Building,
Apollo Bunder,
Bombay,
August 19.

PASTOR FOR 20 YEARS AT KANDIVLI.

Fr. Gomes' Work In Education

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Aug. 18.

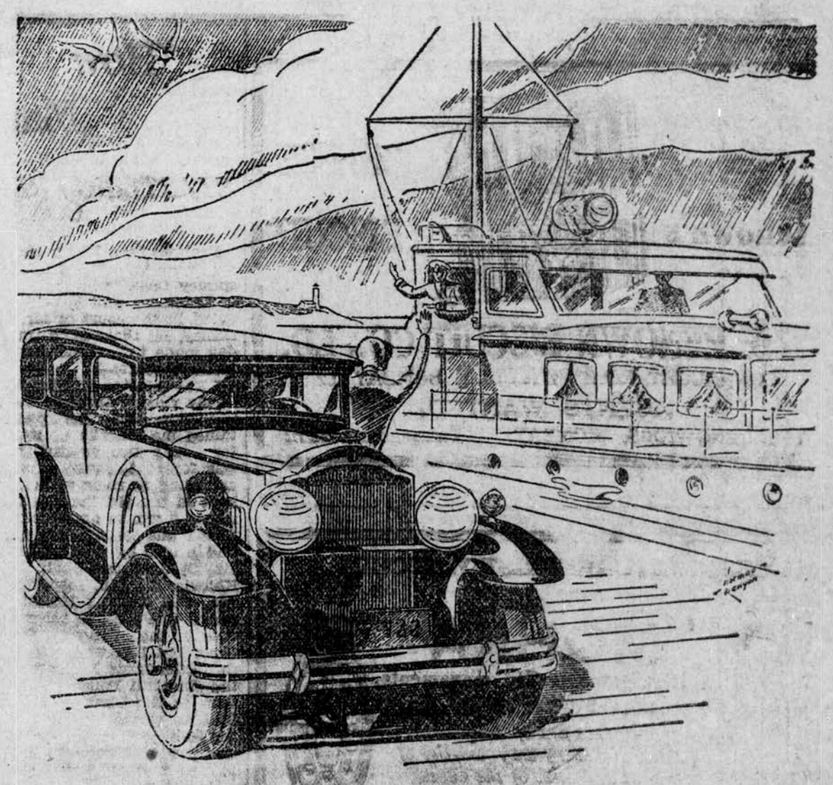
Despite the inclement weather and that the hand of sickness had touched nearly half the village of Kandivli, the programme on the occasion of the farewell address to Rev. Fr. Gomes, hardly suffered at all on Sunday last.

The illuminated address read by Mr. Jos. F. Mondes on behalf of the parishioners and friends, was accompanied with a present of books of educational value. The school children entertained the guests with drill items and a comic musical duet by Messrs Paul Rodricks and Victor D'Silva was heartily appreciated.

The address expressing the regret that Rev. Fr. Gomes, their Vicar for 20 years, had been transferred, recounted the herculean efforts made for the uplift of the village in matters spiritual, educational and social. Referring to the educational task of Fr. Gomes, the address stated "you have all along worked assiduously for the cause of education, and our school has undoubtedly progressed much during your time. The old crumbling school house was soon replaced by you, by this more commodious and ventilated building—a monument of your disinterested labour and burning love for the cause of education."

The Rev. Fr. Gomes feelingly replied, thanking them for their demonstration of gratitude and exhorted them to continue to lend their co-operation to their new pastor as they had done to him.

Mr. Ben Mendes concluding the function thanked all those who had contributed towards the function, especially the musicians, and called for three cheers for Rev. Fr. Gomes.



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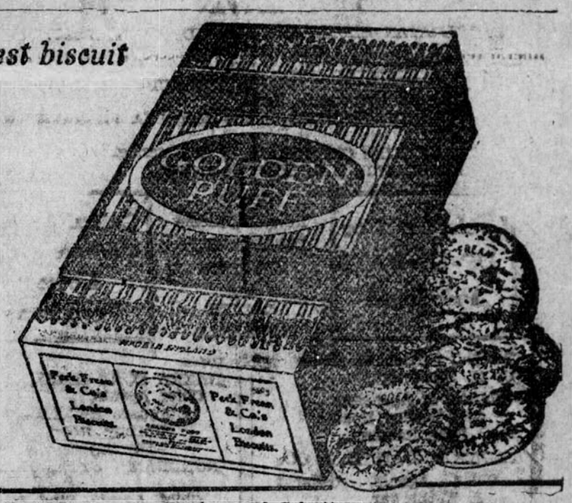

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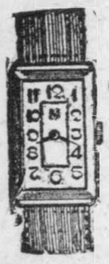

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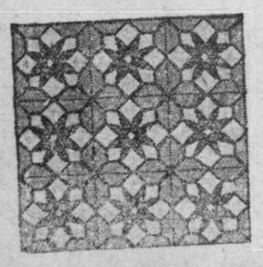

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STARTLING REVELATIONS IN LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Drahma Dutt Misra, one of he approvers in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, who had retracted is statement and is being prosecuted in the court of Mr. C. H. Disney, Ist Class Magistrate, today made the following statement in court:—

I was arrested on May 2nd, 1929, at my village, Maharajpur, in District Cawnpore. The police detained me illegally in its, custody for nearly two months, before I was forced to make a statement according to their wishes. I was kept in the old Fort, Lahore, for nearly a month and during that time I was continuously persuaded and goaded by the C. I. D. officers, viz., Syed Ahmad Shah, D. S. P., Khawja Taj Din, Inspector of Police, and Mumtaz Hussain, Inspector of Police, to become a witness in the Lahore Conspiracy Case; but I always refused to do so. Afterwards I was removed to the Anarkali Police station and then to the Charing Cross Police Station, where I remained upto the 20th of August, 1930, when I was produced before the Tribunal to give my statement.

By the way, Sir, I wish to bring to your kind notice that I have got only my old mother and an old grand-father at my house. Naturally on my arrest, they were very much stricken with grief and so I was very anxious about my release. The C. I. D. officers took undue advantage of my anxiety and determined to make me an approver, thinking that I would be the best tool to serve their purpose.

THE THREE STAGES.

In this material world there are always three stages of every thing. For the police those stages are in the shape of temptation, intimidation and coercion.. It is very interesting to know how the Police descend from one stage to the other. When I was brought from Cawnpore to Lahore, the C. I. D. officers were already present on the station to receive me. As soon as I came to the Fort, I was taken to the room of the D. S. P. Niaz Ahmed Khan. I was putting on a veil on my face. The D. S. P. asked me to remove it with the remark, "We police officers of the Punjab are not like the police officers of U. P. who are the most dishonest people." The D. S. P. said that he had released several persons as they had made their statements and there was nothing incriminating found against those persons, and that if I would also give my full statement and as already he knew that there was no evidence against me I would be released on personal security. After this talk I was locked up in a cell.

While I was lying in my cell D. S. P. Syed Ahmed Shah passed that way and saw me lying on the ground. He scolded the head constable and constables on duty, "Don't you see, "Haramzado," that he is a Babu, he is so simple and he cannot be a conspirator, supply him with bed and a blanket." Then he came to me and said that if I required anything I would get it. He also sent two Sub-Inspectors to talk to me. The Sub-Inspectors began to describe Khan Sahib Niaz Ahmed Khan and praised him as a godly man, who had released so many persons and took pity on every one, and that he would release me also if I were to make my statement. It was summer and the days were very hot. Some head constable, called by the name of "Shahji," came in the evening and said that I was called upstairs by the Khan Sahib to take fresh air. When I went upstairs the Khan Sahib got up, shook hands with me and asked me to sit on the chair. At that time there was none excepting him and me, and he began to praise himself referring to his Arabian Nighttales. He gave me fruits and milk he asked me to tell him my whole story and said that he would not tell it to any one else and he would try to secure my release as he was very much moved to see me. This went on for many days with no effect on me, as I knew nothing. Five of the persons arrested had already turned approvers. The C.I.D. officers wanted to make me also an approver. They said that they had paid Rs. 15.000 to Dina Nath approver in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. They had promised Rs. 6.000 and a pistol to Jai Gopal and Rs. 4.000 to each of the other approvers. They would pay me Rs. 4,000 and make me an Inspector of Police or a Tehsildar. I was told that Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz could do anything he liked. He had won the favour of the Government by his faithful discharge of his duties. They also said that if I did not become an approver, the police was all powerful, and would get me entangled in several cases and would have my property forfeited. They would have theft committed in my house.

ALLEGED TORTURE.

Finding to their chagrin that the first two stages, viz: temptation and intimidation, had failed to induce me to turn approver the police officers threatened me with vengeance and in fact began unadulterated coercion. They did not give me food for several days. kept me standing handcuffed tronghout several nights without a minute's rest and above all, they threw powerful electric light from a big torch into my eyes taking full precautions that I should not shut my eyes at all and giving a good slap whenever my eyes involuntarily closed. A police man was placed to watch me and to slap me in case I tried to shut my eyes. Going to sleep was absolutely impossible as I was kept standing. As a result of all these inhuman tortures, I fell ill, which began to pain and my eye sight became weak. My eyes became worse and the police had to ttke me to a doctor and actually took me to one whose name I subsequently learnt as Dr. Daulat Ram, eye-specialist, Lahore, to get my eyes examined. The police took me to the Doctor under an assumed name of Sikander Lal, student, D. A. V. College, Lahore. The doctor found my eyes weak and in a bad condition and suggested glasses and medicines. The glasses that I am putting on now are the very glasses which the police provided for me and paid for. When the doctor took me into the dark room, a police man wanted to go in with me; but on being told by the doctor that the space in the dark room was very small and that he did not require any tssistance and as the police had not disclosed my real identity to the doctor, the police stopped outside and I went in with the Doctor to his dark room. I explained to the doctor who I really was, and how I was brutally treated by the police. During the period of their torture they did not allow my cousin to see me, although before that he used to see me in the Fort as well as in the Anarkali Police Station. The reason for this is quite apparent, they feared that their scheme of turning me an approver would fail if I were to see any relation of mine or an outsider.

"STATEMENT FABRICATED."

In order to escape these continuous tortures and having become weak and emaciated, I began to give up any opposition as I knew that the Police was all powerful and there was no justice to be had, but I fully intended to reveal the truth to the Deputy Commissioner whenever I was taken to him for my statement to be recorded or being given a pardon and to refuse to accept the pardon. On my tacit approval to become an approver, the C.I.D. officers fabricated a lengthy statement which, excepting a few things, was a new story for me. They also said that they had done the same in case of the other approvers and that the best evidence and the best rewards would go in hand. The police asked me to commit the statement to memory. Before producing me before L. Mulk Raj, Magistrate, to get my statement recordeed, they viz., Syed Ahmed Shah and Malik Barkhurdar Khan heard the statement several times from me till I became a perfect parrot. This tutoring of witnesses is very common at the time when the witness is to be produced before the court to give evidence. When I was to be produced before was taken from the Charing the Tribunal to give evidence, I Cross Police Station to the Fort daily. In the day time Syed Ahmed Shah, D. S. P., Malik Barkhurdar Khan, S. I., and Sadiq Ali Shah, Inspector, used to tutor me and hear my statement again and again from me. In the evening Rai Sahib L. Gopal Lal used to cross-examine me on the basis of my statement. The Rai Sahib told me that if I could not give a correct answer to any question put in the court I was to say I did not remember. I also saw Rai Sahib Gopal Lal tutoring Mr. Lalit Kumar Mukerji an approver in this case.

SAW WITNESS BEING TUTORED

Many false witnesses were compelled to give the false evidence in the case. One day in the month of October 1929, I was taken to the Fort to take some clothes which were ordered by Khan Sahib Niaz Ahmed Khan to be sewn for me I was asked to sit down-stairs in front of a room in the sunshine as the day was cold. Inside the room in front of which I was sitting, a Sub-Inspector was threatening a villager to give evidence in the court, that while he was making water behind the Tehsil wall he heard the pistol shot and got up to see and actually saw S. Bhaghat Singh firing at Mr. Saunders. The villager was refusing to give his evidence in the court saying that he never saw S. Bhagat Singh firing at Mr. Saunders. The Sub-Inspector said that if he did not give this evidence, his nambardari would be forfietd and he would be chalaned under Section 110. While this conversation was going on somebody informed the S. I. of my presence and immediately the S. I. left the room with the man through the other door.

IDENTIFICATION PARADES.

Many false identification parades were held in the Fort. Once I was called to identify Mr. "M" and Mr. Kundan Lal whom I had never seen before. The police officers described their full out-look and special features and asked me to identify them when I entered the room I did not identify them. Similarly, I was identified by P. N. Ghose, Manmohan and Lalit Kumar approvers falsely before the Tribunal. P. N. Ghose and Man Mohan identified me saying that they saw me with Mr. Pandy in the Delhi meeting of the revolutionary party. Lalit Kumar identified me saying that I was the manager who took a letter to him for Mr. Sanyal at Allahabad from Cawnpore. The fact is that I never attended any revolutionary meeting at Delhi or anywhere and I never went to Allahabad as a messenger. There is no other corroboraton on these facts with the police. This absolutely is the fabrication of the police, and they did so to prove me a member of the revolutionary party, without which my statement as an approver would have been of no value. These persons could identify me before the Tribunal because they had seen me many times in the Fort previously and this was all pre-arranged.

SHOWN TO APPROVERS.

Before the session of the Congress at Lahore after Lalit Kumar's evidence I was to be produced in the court of Pt. Shree Krishan and so I was every day called to the Fort for the purpose of preparing my statement. The first day I went to the Fort and was sitting up-stairs with D.S.P. Syed Ahmed Shah, Inspector Khawja Taj Din and S. I. Kartar Shah. The D.S.P. sent for some sweets for me and called P. N. Ghose and Man Mohan to partake with us. They came accordingly and sat with us for nearly half an hour talking on different topics and since that time they saw me several time. On the next day, I was sitting down-stairs in the sun shine with the persons mentioned above with the addition of Inspector Sadiq Ali Shah and S. I. Barkhurdar Khan. I was revising the statement, when Lalit Kumar came downstairs ready to go to the court. But as the police car had not yet come so he came, sat by me and waited for the car, till it came and took him to court for giving evidence. Since that time he also saw me many times in the Fort. So there is no wonder if he identified me. What a farce this identification is. In view of all these concluded that there should be no defence in any case. The police is all powerful. It produces false witnesses and tutors them falsely and holds false identification parades.

The police can do anything they like.

"I AM INNOCENT."

In the original case there was no evidence against me, Mr. Surendra Nath Pandey who sad similar charges against him was released. I challenge the police to prosecute me for the original offence. Section 121 is punishable upto 14 years while in 193 7 years is the maximum. One can only be prosecuted for purjury when the sentence in the original case is inadequate. They are deliberately not prosecuting me for the original offence because they cannot produce any evidence against me. Let them produce evidence to prove the charges, of which I am supposed to have knowledge according to the prosecution and let them get me convicted of the original offence. If they are able to give independent evidence, not that of the approvers in whose mouth they have put these things, I will give no defence but submit to any sentence awarded by the court. It never occurs to me that you will punish me for becoming an approver unintentionally.

After referring to the charges against him in the original case the accused continued:—

There are clear indications in the statement before L. Mulk Raj, Magistrate that I was not a willing witness and that the statement was not my own but was fabricated by the police for me to be repeated before the Magistrate. Because I did not give a false statement before the Tribunal according, to the wishes of the prosecution I am being prosecuted. In fact it is sought to get truth punished Sir, is it honest on the part of the C.I.D. officers to behave like this? Are they justified to do all these things narrated above? In view of this could the sentences passed on Bhagat Singh and his comrades be called just? Is it not a departure from justice and truth on the part of the honourable judges of the Tribunal that they did not record my full statement giving true facts of the case, of which fact I complained in writing from Jail on the miscellaneous record. The statement which I sent from Jail and which contained a short account of, how the police forced me into

(Continued on page 14)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—11-45 a.m.—gramophone Records.
9-20 p.m.:—Kadim Hussein's classical music; and Madhavlal's Sitar Solo.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 23rd instant.
Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Australia per s.s. "Tevere" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 25th instant.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—The meeting of the Executive Committee of the "E" Ward D.C.C. will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Byculla Haince Road in Bharath Seva Mandal Hall.

GHATKOPAR YOUTH LEAGUE:—Shrimati Sarojini Naidu will deliver the inaugural speech of the second year of the Ghatkopar Youth League at a meeting of the members of League to be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the Upashraya Hall.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION:—Under the auspices of the Mahavira Students' Union an elocution competition will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, which is open to all Jain undergraduates.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA:—The 62nd weekly musical concert will be publicly held by Master Govindrao Joshi in the Gayan Hall of the Vidyalaya (opp. Ambevadi, Girgaum), to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The P. and O. Mail Steamer 'Mooltan" with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 6 a.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S ELOCUTION COMPETITION:—To-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chaupatti there will be held an Elocution Competition under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, open for Parsi Boys and girls under 18. Mr. Suntoke, pleader will preside. The meeting is open for the public.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE:—Mr. C. N. Sahasrabudhe will deliver to the students of the Secretaries Training Class, his lecture on "Co-operative Institution Banks" to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgaum. All students are requested to attend.

LATE HON. J. SHANKARSHETH:—A public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarsheth in connection with his anniversary will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs. Shashikala V. Dhotre, Mr. Bhaskar Laxman Datholkar, Mr. Yeshwant Krishnail Khadilkar, Mr. Vasantrao Madhavrao Vedak, will address the meeting. Mr. Nagindas T. Master will preside.

THE GIRGAUM D. C. COMMITTEE:—Under the auspices of the above Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Peoples Jinnah Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on "Fundamental Rights and Duties"—Messrs. B. B. G. Kher, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. M. Munshi, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, D. S. Babrekar, S. K. Patil and Prof. Gharpure will be the speakers. The first two rows will be reserved for ladies.

MAGIC LANTERN LEC- of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, a magic lantern lecture for ladies on "Care of the Teeth" will be delivered in Marathi by Mr. V. S. Toro, Dy. Educational Inspector to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

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ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

Messrs. Jafferbhoy Lalji And Chinoy As Candidates

Only two candidates sent in their nomination papers for the seat caused by the resignation of Mr. M. A. Jinnah in the Legislative Assembly from the Mahommedan constituency. They are Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji and Mr. R. M. Chinoy. The election contest will take place on 1st September.

Mr. J. A. Lalji has been an elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last 8 years. He was elected Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee last year and carried out the work of retrenchment so well that he was again elected Chairman for the present year. With his brother Mr. Hooseinbhoy Lalji he is a partner in the firm of Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalji & Co.

He has made a special study of Income Tax Law, Railway Freight, and shipping concerns.

BANK EMPLOYEES' UNION PRESIDENT

Summary Dismissal

Mr. S. N. Natu, Secretary, Bank Employees' Union, writes:—

Mr. E. V. S. Maniam, the President of the Bank Employees' Union, and the editor of the new popular monthly magazine 'The Champion of Salaried Employees" has been victimised by his employers.

Mr. Maniam was an employee of the Bank of India Ltd., and on Thursday evening Mr. W. Whittington, the Acting Manager, sent for him and summarily dismissed him saying "that the Directors did not wish to continue his services any more in the Bank."

Mr. Maniam has been taking an active part in the Congress and Labour Movement.

It is understood that his cause has been taken up strongly by the various Unions. Complaint has also been lodged to the Congress Labour Committee of which Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas is the Secretary. Mr. Maniam was last year a member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and of the Labour Sub-Committee.

IN AID OF FLOOD-STRICKEN PEOPLE.

The Konkan Hitechhu Mandal of Bombay has arranged a dramatic performance on Monday (August 24) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Apon Theatre, Grant Road, in aid of the flood-stricken people of Konkan. The money will be handed over to the Central Committee of the Konkan Relief Fund. The play is "Satteche Gulam" and it will be staged by Lalitakaladarsha Sangit Mandali.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Bombay P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

VANER SENAS ACTIVITIES:—Under the auspices of Kalbadevi and Princess Street Vaner Senas, a procession will start to-morrow (Sunday) at 7 a.m. from Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi and pass through various streets.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE, DADAR:—The Prohibition Week in "G" Ward will be inaugurated by hoisting the new National Flag at the hands of Mr. S. K. Patil, to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Nagu Sayaji Wadi.

PUBLIC MEETING OF BANDRA PARSIS:—To express regret at Mr. Vimadalal's death a public meeting of the Parsi residents of Bandra will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at Bhabha Sanitorium at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE KERALA SAMAJ

The Kerala Samaj, Bombay will celebrate "Onam Social" to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatti. Mr. K.G. Jacob, M.A., Assistant Collector of Customs, will preside.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

Flood Relief Work In Konkan.

Swami Gunatitanada of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, has proceeded to the flood-stricken area in Konkan with a se tof workers The Swami intends to take up the relief work on a wider scale.

Religious Discourses

Swami Vishwanauda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday).

The Swami will also conduct another public class in English on Bhagawat Gita at Dadar, Chhabildas Lallubhai High School on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

The Week's Programme

PROCESSIONS: DEMONSTRATIONS: MEETINGS.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has fixed the following programme for the week from Sunday 23rd inst. to Sunday 30th inst:—

SUNDAY (23RD INST.)

Prabhat Pheri Processions in every Ward and Flag salutations; distribution of 25,000 handbills.

Motor lorries with Prohibition posters and national flags will be moving through the City the whole day round.

A public meeting on Kamgar maidan will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee at 6-30 P.M. (S.T) and another meeting at Jawanar Park, DeLisle Road, at 8-30 P.M. (S.T.)

DAY TO DAY PROGRAMME.

Prabhat Pheries will be taken round every morning singing Prohibition songs preferably.

At least 15 meetings will be held in each Ward during the week.

Prohibition handbills to be distributed at all the meetings.

Motor buses with posters and flags will go round the city every day, especially through localities having toddy and liquor shops. Magic lantern shows will be shown at several places.

There will be at least one procession every day: for instance Vanars, Desh Sevikas, etc.

SUNDAY (30TH AUGUST.)

Flag salutations in every ward. Morning Processions in wards.

Distribution of special 25,000 handbills.

A huge Central procession starting from Kamgar Maidan at 6 p.m. and to terminate at Shivaji, passing by Lalbag Maidan.

Public meeting at Shivaji Park, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for Prohibition and at the flag salutation ceremony at 7-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ALLEGED THEFT OF CASH CERTIFICATES AND CASH.

Suspects Remanded.

Three persons who are alleged to have absconded from Peshawar after committing theft of post-office cash certificates and cash to the value of over Rs. 9,000, were arrested in Bombay on Thursday morning.

The suspects were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday on a remand application. They were: Ramlal Kisenchand, Chiranjilal Gangaram and Nathoosingh Bharatsingh.

The accused were apprehended on suspicion at Bhuleshwar, Bombay, on Thursday morning. A room belonging to the accused at Chikalwady was searched by the police and a tin-box containing 10 post-office cash certificates to the value of Rs. 9,000 was seized. The certificates stood in the name of Devadas Kapoor, residing at Peshawar.

The Bombay Police communicated with Peshawar, and were informed that the first and the second accused were employed as servants with one Pratapchand Kapoor of Peshawar. They are alleged to have committed theft of cash and post-office certificates from the house of their master and absconded from the Peshawar.

As inquiries were incomplete, the police applied for a remand of the accused in police custody till September 4.

The Magistrate granted the application.

WELCOME MOVE

"Shirin-Farhad," Madan's 'talkie' which has drawn crowded houses to the Wellington Cinema for the last twelve weeks will be shown to-morrow (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. specially for ladies. This "Zenana" show is a benefit performance to help the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Fund. This benevolent example on the part of the management of the Wellington Cinema deserves to be emulated by other cinema concerns, so that the Bombay public hospitals can be given adequate financial help.

Poona Convalescent Home

A "Convalescent Home" for Bania Hindus has been established in Poona on Wellesly Road near Sangam by Messrs. Dwarkadas Kaliandas, Mangrdas Tribhovandas, Dharamdas Tribhovandas and Bhagwandas Kaliandas, the present trustees of Sheth Vijlal Laxmidas, Sheth Tribhovandas Nathubhai and Shethani Kesarbai Vijlal Convalescent Home Trust", at a cost of Rs. 40,000. The Convalescent Home has an accommodation of 7 blocks for the use of seven families at a time, besides having a big compound with a beautiful garden. Each block has been suitably furnished with furniture etc., and will be available from September on payment of a nominal fee of Rs. 10 p.m. Application forms can be had at the office of the Trust 35, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIR JAMES CRERAR RETURNS TO SIMLA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Sir James Crerar who left Calcutta yesterday travelled by the Viceroy's train to Simla.—A. P.

Track Notes And Selections.

(By "HAPHAZARD.")

It rained heavily on Sunday and Monday. The going is very heavy. Most of the horses have done pace work. There are some signs of improvement in the weather this morning.

1ST. RACE:—

Wazir Pasha and Badrani both finished together in a fast six furlongs.

Shekib had the better of a stable mate when doing a six furlongs. Good going.

Khairi held a slight advantage over Khalil Pasha. Good.

Rolls Royce pleased in company of a stable companion when sent over six.

I place them:—
1 SHEKIB
2 BADRANI
3 ROLLS ROYCE
F WAZIR PASHA. Upset.

2ND RACE:—

Rubdan showed good speed when sent over a fast six. Fit.

Nash Nash easily disposed off Colombo. This one was unlucky to be shut in last Saturday.

Yawir Awar was too good for Riyad II. Finished fresh.

Vershan was seen working in company of a stable mate. Encouraging.

Red Star needs another run to be fit.

My selections are:—
1 YAWIR AWAR
2 VERSHAN
3 NASH NASH
F RUBDAN. Dangerous.

3RD RACE:—

Kum Bak ran a great race in his first outing. Was seen doing pace work.

Sculptor moved well when subjected to a six in company of a stable mate. Promising.

Beresina and a stable mate finished together in a fast six furlongs. Fit.

Arthur had the measure of a stable mate. Encouraging.

Financier and a stable mate moved well when doing a six furlong pace work. Distance too short.

I like:—
1 KUM BAK
2 ARTHUR
3 BERESINA
F SCULPTOR. (Upset).

4TH RACE:—

Fishpool did pace work on his own. Fit.

Coed Carlas was fair when doing a mile and a furlong.

Roi de Montagne easily disposed of a stable mate. Finished fresh.

Holestone pleased in company of a stable companion. This distance suit him.

I select:—
1 FISHPOOL
2 COED CANLAS
3 ROI DE MONTAGNE.

5TH RACE:—

Orient had the better of a companion when doing a chukker round the course. Must win.

White Cross pleased when doing a ten furlong gallop.

Hubaijan was too good for a stable mate. His last Bombay run was very promising. Watch him.

Hardinge was slightly impressive when seen with a companion. Encouraging.

Prince Charlie is another stayer. Went well in his trails.

I advise:—
1 ORIENT
2 WHITE CROSS
3 PRINCE CHARLIE
F HUBAIJAN. (Upset.)

6TH RACE:—

Galumph, Glen Gowan, Puffin and Chinese Honeymoon have all been worked slowly.

Great Pearl easily disposed off a stable mate in a fast six.

Phare was too good for a stable mate in a six furlong gallop. Good.

Howth and a stable mate finished strong in a fast six. Impressive.

My choice is:—
1 GALUMPH
2 PHARE
3 HOWTH
F GREAT PEARL. If he gets away well. Dangerous.

7TH RACE:—

Welcome Gift was too good for a stable mate when doing a six.

Spanish Wish had the company of Jebel Druse in a fast six. The latter better.

Flourish was very impressive when sent over six furlongs with a companion. Flourish good.

Defend easily disposed off Sermon when sent over a fast six. Fair going.

Pobeida Rosmaree Quincy, Shree Narayan and Atreas did pace work.

The order should be—
1 JEBEL DRUSE
2 QUINCY
3 FLOURISH.

8TH RACE:—

Aveline was slightly better than Nijinski. Both good.

Amsel had the better of a stable mate when seen over a mile. Good.

Harum Scarum and Royal Roe finished strong in a fast mile. Both good.

Bray Bean went on his own over a mile. Encouraging.

Loose Moments, Certainty Alcor have done slow work.

Rossauter and a stable mate finished well in a mile. Rossauter good.

I fancy:—
1 AMSEL
2 ROYAL ROE
3 AVELINE
F BRAY BEAN. Good outsider.

9TH RACE:—

Amij was better than Ghazwan when doing a six. Fair.

Platinus was too good for Shamsuzaman in the same distance.

Sunspot had the measure of Buick in a fast six. The former better.

Moon Spark finished in front of a stable mate in a burst over six furlongs. Should run well again.

Cold Steel, Le Touquet, Sea King Lion and Empire went pace work.

I like:—
1 SUNSPOT
2 PLATINUM
3 MOON SPARK
F COLD STEEL. Danger.

One Horse Special:—
JEBEL DRUSE.

Dark Fluke:—
BRAY BEAN.

Double Win and Place.—
JEBEL DRUSE.
GALUMPH.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

(Continued From Page 8)

of the establishment of love as a working principle in human relations. He felt happier. He enlarged his laboratory—In South Africa, the chief home of his experiments, he attempted new ways of education at Tolstoy Farm. He dropped corporal punishment from his scheme of discipline and found it worked. He made his first attempts in a sort of flexible co-monasticism at Phoenix Farm. He continued to experiment in diet, schemes of sanitation, medicine. Slowly he worked out his principle of Satyagraha, that moral substitute for war for which the world is yearning. As time went on, in Africa and in India, he explored the whole of life in order to unify it, and to find the One Truth beneath its manifold appearances. He studied the technique of fasting. His experiment in uncooked food was a failure, and he did not hesitate to admit the fact to his friends. He took up the economics of cattle breeding. He investigated the vast problem of sex. He is familiar with every detail of practical psychology. Nowhere has he been more successful than in working out new forms of human relationships between man and woman, caste and caste, religion and religion, nation and nation. The greatest adventure of all was khadi—a stupendous attempt to bring religion into economics. He has explored the possibilities of human life: he has discovered the secret of strenuous living: he has found that love is the heart of all things and truth their goal. "This much I can say with assurance as a result of all my experiments that a perfect vision of Truth can only follow a complete realisation of Ahimsa (Love)."

The explorer is still upon the road. His great heart is yet unsatisfied: his eager mind longs for a more precise understanding: he seeks the entire realisation of truth in his own heart. But in the words of a Christian mystic. "God is the one Being who is never sought in vain." We may say the same of Truth. It cannot be sought, as Mahatma Gandhi has sought it, without at last being found.

HAS INDIA FRIENDS IN BRITAIN?

(Continued From Page 8)

organise a monster meeting at the Albert Hall, this one result would bear more fruit than all their past work. Time and again it has been suggested that some of the methods adopted by the Suffragettes would serve them well. The Suffragettes had the same early difficulty in getting into contact with the mass of the British public who do not ordinarily attend meetings. The combined leagues might organise meetings in Hyde Park where they could not fail to attract the crowd and get a vast audience. So far only the Freedom of India League holds meetings there and they are sadly in need of good speakers. The ignorance of fundamental questions shown by some of the Indian speakers cannot serve any useful purpose however sincere the individuals themselves are. A united organisation would allow for the training of speakers and for open air meetings all over the country. The aim of this great combination should not be to enlist the sympathy of the British. India does not need that—but the understanding and the co-operation.

WIDE-AWAKE YOUNGER TORIES.

Many of the working-class people share the same fears as the diehards of the dire effect of losing India about money invested there, soldiers disbanded and unemployed. Yet on the other hand, many Conservatives—not the diehards of the old school but the progressive young ones with broader outlook—are more sympathetic and eager to solve the Indian problem than some of the Socialists. Therefore there may well be a little doubt as to the correctness of Mr. Fenner Brockway's statement in a letter to a Madras journalist that the Conservative Party is less inclined to adopt a reasonable attitude than it was in January last. It is a well-known fact that the members of the Opposition and the Government benches do not generally mix in a social or a friendly way, and therefore except for the official statements which do not always tally with the opinions of the rank and file shown in the divisions, a member of one party is not in a position usually to give a correct forecast of the trend of opinion in another. The publicity and propaganda of the Churchillites, perhaps obscures the outside estimate of the general Conservative feeling, but the writer who is able to maintain social relations with both parties feels that this estimation of the situation is far from correct.

WHAT INDIA UNDERSTANDS.

The Socialists and their Press have done nothing to counteract the propaganda of the diehards; yet had it been their own cause which was being attacked they would have been most ferocious. That great conservative weekly, "The Spectator," has done and is doing more than any other to promote a sane and unbiassed understanding of Indian problems. Its many pages devoted entirely to India provide a mental treat and an object lesson to journals of other political views.

The resumption of the Round Table Conference is near at hand to bring two great nations face to face with grim determination to make a satisfactory peace, a peace on which not only the peace of the whole world depends but England's safeguard against disaster. No one likes to see their own country broken in spirit, integrity and prestige, with wounds that would take a long time to heal. But no country in the world understands that grand word Charity better than India. Those in India, who have suffered together with their beloved leader, Mahatma Gandhi, will be there however, to bathe our wounds with their tears because they know Charity.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1931.

THE COUNCIL'S CHANCE

—:o:—

An emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council is to be held to-day, professedly to consider the charge-sheet published by Mahatma Gandhi, but really to reconsider the whole situation created by the Congress Working Committee's decision and the publication of the Gandhi-Government correspondence. It is amazing that at a time when quick decisions have to be taken by the whole Council the Viceroy should have been away from the seat of Government on his monsoon perambulations and that one of his Councillors had to run after him. The first and foremost question before the Council is Gandhiji's demand for an independent inquiry into alleged breaches of the Delhi Agreement. Government's counter-charge sheet may be a much bigger one. But that will only strengthen rather than weaken the case for an independent inquiry. Besides, the question of inquiry has now become so serious and urgent that it has got to be immediately settled whether or not as a result Gandhiji goes to London to attend the R. T. Conference. During the last week public opinion has expressed itself strongly in favour of an inquiry. And even many of the Anglo-Indians and Moderates who a week ago were wrath against Gandhiji's demand, now protest that in a somewhat modified form the demand is natural enough and deserves to be seriously considered by Government. If Gandhiji has thrown out any challenge at all, he has challenged Government to hold an inquiry into all the allegations of breaches by or against the Congress. And Government cannot in good grace evade the challenge.

In view of much misunderstanding prevailing about the nature of the inquiry demanded, a point or two connected therewith may well be re-stressed here. The first thing to be noted is that while justice requires a wide inquiry, Gandhiji has demanded a narrow one as a condition precedent to his going to London; and that is about the land revenue collections in Bardoli. Of course that does not mean that he would waive his demand for inquiries into breaches in other parts of the counry. But, once satisfied that Government are prepared to accept the principle of inquiry in a test case in Bardoli, he can leave India with a fairly easy heart and leave other inquiries to other Congress leaders. As regards the personnel of the committee of inquiry also, Gandhiji is understood to have readily agreed to certain modifications of his first proposal of a Board of Arbitration. Whether the inquiring agency should consist of one or more persons is a question of simple detail, but it is a vital matter that the Judicial element must predominate over the Departmental in any committee of inquiry. As for the principle of an independent and impartial, as distinct from departmental, inquiry, all dispassionately thinking people will agree with Gandhiji that one can conceive "nothing more just, nothing more simple and nothing more honourable."

Sir John Simon is reported to have expressed his view that there is nothing in the Delhi Pact conferring upon Congress any special contractual rights or fettering Government's rights in dealing with the people. Gandhiji has already anticipated such legal quibbling and observed: "If the Settlement was a legalised document, the Government would be suable in a court of law. The fact, however, that it is not legalised throws a double responsibility upon the Government of giving the Congress a tribunal where it can prove those breaches or where it can get an authoritative ruling on the interpretation of the several clauses of the Settlement or of its implications." Sir John Simon may or may not appreciate the high moral stand taken by Gandhiji. But it is much to be hoped that the Viceroy's Executive Council will give the modest and just claim of Gandhiji its most anxious consideration. As we have said before, the demand for an inquiry has now become universal and must be considered apart from its connection with Gandhiji's visit to London. The demand will have to be conceded sooner or later. If it is conceded sooner than later, and with grace and justice, it will help Gandhiji to make a dash to London even now and prevent the R. T. Conference from being a colossal failure. According to the "Daily Mail" the India Office has instructed Lord Willingdon to take steps to see that Gandhiji enabled to proceed to London. This evidently accounts for the hurried return of the Viceroy to Simla. In his letter to Gandhiji sent from Calcutta, previous, as it seems, to the instructions from the India Office, Lord Willingdon, as it was expected, gives one more proof of his complete surrender to his entourage. His Excellency complains of breaches of Settlement by the Congress, gives a certificate to Provincial Government and indulges in the usual bureaucratic talk about "Law and Order." His announcement of the Government's decision not to denounce the Truce is accompanied by a veiled threat. But the real issue which Mahatma Gandhi has raised, the need for an impartial enquiry—a need emphasized by his own complaint about breaches of the Settlement by the Congress—is avoided. Let us hope the absence of any reference to an enquiry is explained by the fact that the question will be discussed at to-day's meeting of the Executive Council.

DELIBERATE EQUIVOCATION.

There is something very tortuous about the way the Government have hustled the question of separation of Burma. Their latest communique on the subject announces a separate Round Table Conference for Burma, "whose primary task will be to discuss the lines of a constitution for a separated Burma." And we are further told that "when the results of these deliberations are known, there will be opportunity of a review of the whole position by all the parties concerned before the final adoption of the proposal to Parliament by His Majesty's Government of measures to implement their provisional decision in favour of separating Burma from India." The language of this sentence is anything but clear and straightforward. Does the "whole question" include the principle of separation? Does "all parties concerned" include the present Indian Round Table Conference? In the expression "their provisional decision" whose decision is meant, Government's or of the parties concerned? The language is deliberately equivocal. It cannot be explained by ascribing to the Cabinet incapacity for clear expression.

The Burman question has been hustled from the very commencement. To begin with the Burman delegation to the R. T. Conference was packed with representatives of only the pro-Separation party. After a few speeches on the question of separation at the Conference, but before the position of Burma as an autonomous State in the Federation was or could be considered in any detail as an alternative to separation, the Conference was hustled into consenting generally to appoint a Sub-committee "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from India on equitable terms." The appointment of this Committee cannot, by itself, mean the acceptance of the principle of separation. The principle could be said to be accepted only after the acceptance by the R. T. Conference of the terms of separation as equitable. Yet, immediately after the appointment of the Sub-committee, the Chairman, the Premier, had the temerity to say, in answer to a pointed question, that as he looked at it, the question of separation was no longer open. It is a pity that the Conference tamely submitted to this impossible ruling. But, surely a ruling cannot be allowed to be the final word on the matter nor the Cabinet's latest communique. The Burman people and they alone will finally decide the question.

WHAT IS THE SENATE FOR ?

The Senate of the Bombay University finished the agenda placed before it in the remarkably short session which commenced and concluded on Wednesday last. This celerity in despatching business might be admirable from the point of view of the Syndicate, but in view of the methods employed to short-circuit discussion, one of which was declaring out of order certain proposals and amendments, there is naturally considerable dissatisfaction amongst the Fellows over the fact that the Senate is now being treated as a mere debating society. In fact, the public impression is gaining ground that the Senate is no longer the supreme governing body in the University ,but that the Syndicate, the executive to which specific powers are delegated in the University Act, has usurped practically all the Senate's powers. We note that merely because the Syndicate had considered the question of re-arrangement of the University Academic year, a resolution tabled by Mr. Makanji J. Mehta regarding the matter was not allowed to be moved. A footnote to the published agenda states that the Syndicate "do not approve" of Mr. Mehta's proposal, and as "le roi n'y veult', Mr. Mehta must, we suppose, be content. Dr. Viegas had a proposal for the appointment of a Committee for retrenchment and another regarding payment of travelling, and other allowances to Fellows. Both were declared out of order, because the Syndicate in the first case had resolved that Dr. Viegas "be informed" they had already appointed a Committee to report on retrenchment and in the second case "they could not express any opinion on it". Is the Syndicate's inability to express an opinion, a bar to the discussion of the matter by the Senate? We do hope a large number of Fellows realise the ignominy of the position to which the Senate has been reduced and will take effective steps to regain for it the status which the Act allows it and public opinion expects it to enjoy.

PITY !

It is reported that Prof. Mahajani, Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, has compelled three M.A. class students to leave the College because he objects to their being members of the local Youth League. If the report is true, we certainly cannot congratulate the Principal on what looks like vindictive treatment of his own students who, in the circumstances of the case and after the vicious precedent set by him, may not get admission to any other college unless they stultify themselves by resigning from the Youth League against their convictions. The Principal's reported reason for practically turning out his students is utterly unconvincing. The Poona Youth League or other well-known Youth Leagues in the Presidency are no longer unlawful bodies, nor are they in any way objectionable institutions. Many members of these institutions are now attending various colleges, including those who had participated in the civil disobedience movement. If Government had dealt with the students in the way Prof. Mahajani has, Gandhiji would have charged Government with having broken the spirit of the Pact if not the letter. It is all the more pitiable that an Indian Principal should expel his students who are too spirited to sacrifice their principles or to submit to dictation for the sake of material gain. Who could have dreamt that things could come to this in a College founded by Lokamanya Tilak?

Trifles.

"CHILD MARRIAGES IN NEW YORK.
ON THE INCREASE.
Brides of Twelve and
Boys of Fourteen."

Miss Mayo is Not writing "Mother America". But the suggestion lacks confirmation that it is because the New York authorities declined to co-operate with her.

* * *

"Advice to the public on the question of protection of their property against criminals has been given by Lord Byng, Commissioner, Metropolitan Police, in his report for last year."

Some of us would heartily welcome our Commissioner Wilson's advice on the question of protecting our limbs.

* * *

Says Gandhiji "so far as the counter-charges are concerned, I will welcome them, and I would like them to be sifted and investigated by an impartial tribunal".

This is intolerable provocation and the Government of India would be quite justified in burying the remains of the Truce forthwith.

* * *

Sir John Simon having examined, with his legal acumen, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, has communicated the negative results of his analysis to the London "Times", "It seems impossible", he says, "to find in the published 'Pact' anything to support such claims" i.e., contractual rights.

* * *

Sir John does not say anything about the positive 'status' of the Pact. You will wonder why.

The fact is that the authorities in India have already determined its status which is that of a Scrap of Paper.

* * *

In an appeal to Government the "Evening News of India" says: "Meantime, Mr. Gandhi's propaganda is having exactly the effect which its author intended to create."

There is an additional and stronger reason why Government should respect our contemporary's suggestion, if only out of sheer gratitude.

For, Government know, that Bori Bunder and its Ahmedabad correspondent have gallantly tried to fill the breach. If the effort ended in tragedy it was the fault of other newspapers that gave publicity to the alarm regarding a 'deliberate lie".

All honour, however, to the "Times of India" and the "Evening News" for being grand even in defeat—so grand indeed, as to ignore it altogether.

* * *

According to a communique of the Imperial Airways, for the first time, fresh mangoes are made available for sale in London "Shaukat Ali-Zinda-bad".

* * * * *

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta says that the Sankey Scheme is a car with eighteen brakes. But still the British delegates to the R. T. Conference demand that the engine cannot be reversed.

* * *

Sir Thomas Oliver, President of the Hygiene Institute says: "men are over-clad and their clothing, compared with women's, is cumbersome, heavy and unhygienic". The loin cloth stands vindicated.

SKETCHES OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE EXPLORER

(BY VERRIER ELWIN).

I*

Of all Kanu Desai's pictures I think my favourite is the one entitled variously "In Search of Truth" or "Lead, Kindly Light". There is spiritual genius as well as great art in this conception of the explorer stepping out into the darkness, with just sufficient light for his immediate needs. G. K. Chesterton has written somewhere of the mystery of the human back; Kanu Desai has caught this mystery—the back of the Mahatma, dignified, bent yet vigorous in its sublime purpose. Who can guess the expression on the face that looks away to that "Yonder" in which Plotinus told us was our true home? Of what renunciations does not that back tell us, so resolutely turned on "the lust of the flesh and the lust of the eyes and the pride of life", the things that pass away? It is a true and beautiful thought also to notice that the light upon his path streams from the Mahatma's own heart. The searcher after truth, who does not veil the light within, does not have to carry a lantern—he has both hands free for service—and he can never be lost in the darkness, for however far he goes there will be light for one step more.

SPIRIT OF ADVENTURER

Mahatma Gandhi is an explorer, an adventurer. The first qualification of an adventurer is that he must be adventurous. He must be humble, ready to admit mistakes, ready to learn from every fellow-traveller; he must travel light, not burdened with possessions; he must have an iron discipline and an iron will; and he must have a goal worthy of the pains of the quest. All these the Mahatma possesses—a humility which places himself last among his fellow-creatures, a detachment from all earthly friends and pleasures, a discipline that bends neither to circumstance nor sentiment, and for goal none other than the End for which all men were created, the one satisfaction adequate to the soul's high craving, God Himself, "Eternal Truth, True Love, and Loved Eternity."

HIS LABORATORY

Mahatma Gandhi himself used the word "Experiment" to describe these advenutres of his spirit. The expression gives us the picture of a scientist patiently and unwearyably testing possibility after possibility until the exact result is gained, working not in the heat of emotion, but by the light of ascertained laws, reasoned, methodical, peaceful. The Mahatma seems to me to combine the qualities of the scientist and the explorer. His laboratory is the whole world. His experiments range over every aspect of life. The daring and scope of these experiments invest the Mahatma with something of the radiance of an ideal figure of the romantic age. But the experiments themselves are conducted with the scientific accuracy of a modern scholar. There is not a trace of sentiment in the Mahatma. He is untouched by passion or excitement. His life is based on reason. His life is not indeed logical or consistent, but the lives of great scientists cannot be harnessed to consistency—they are ever discovering new truth and they are bound to readjust their lives in the light of it.

HIS EXPERIMENTS

The Mahatma's life then is a record of daring adventure and exact experiment. In his youth he was already testing the baser elements of experience. He tried meat-eating, smoking. In England, he played at being the English gentlemen. These experiments did not give a favourable reaction. He tried again. He explored the possibilities of a simple diet, of reduced expenses,

(Continued on Page 7)

*This series of articles will appear as the Introduction to a volume of pictures by Kanu Desai illustrating the life of the Mahatma to be published towards the end of this year.

HAS INDIA FRIENDS IN BRITAIN?

ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDE OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

(BY MIISS GWYNETH FODEN.)

The House of Commons, now closed, to give a short respite to its members, cannot boast of having done much during the last session. The Labourites and Socialists have failed lamentably in their efforts for India. Their empty benches when a debate on India was in progress caused one to wonder if they were as sincere in their support of India's aspirations as they would have Indians believe. The Irish Nationalists complained of the same thing. Whenever a debate on Ireland was on, the self-styled friends of Ireland were conspicuous by their absence, and brilliant speeches by noble Irishmen were delivered to empty benches. Irishmen to-day have not forgotten this.

I. L. P. GROUP.

And as for the Independent Labour Party's honesty towards India: that is also open to question. Many I. L.Ps. are not at all interested in India, know nothing about her and care less. There are exceptions of course, Mr. Fenner Brockway for one. He is now Chairman of the I. L. P., but this organisation is not the I. L. P., of the past when it was united in its determination to get into power. Now that they have attained their object, they are as divided in their ranks as the Conservatives, Socialists or Liberals.

Their organ the "NEW LEADER", is a small weekly, and its size is a sure indication of the strength of the party. Trying to boost up the I.L.P. is like flogging a dead horse to give it fresh life: it is living on its past reputation.

The self-styled friends of India in the Socialist and Labour ranks are not willing to make sacrifices or to risk their seats for India: if by any chance they have come near doing so, they make a very apologetic come back. Yet some Indians here hang on to their coat-tails thinking them infallible echoing their sentiments and opinions to the exclusion of those of all other parties. These Indians have apparently never asked themselves; what have these members of the Government done? Did any one of them raise a voice of protest in the House of Commons a few months ago when India was subjected to severe repression? No voice was heard.

CURSE OF HERO WORSHIP.

This hero-worship and servility to members of the Government, to some who are very small fry in any case, has filled onlookers with dismay. One Indian, who is very fond of boasting of his friendship with a certain Labour M.P., was asked why he did not tackle his friend on such and such a subject. He replied that much as he agreed with the inquirer he could not do it as he did not want to lose the friendship nor to become unpopular—yet he would like to become a great journalist. If he has not the courage of his convictions now, he will never become anything but a machine, writing what he is told and saying that which he is expected to say. If a few Indian hero-worshippers devoted more of their time to forming their own opinions instead of echoing others', they might have more energy to put to the great task of convincing the British public of the reasons why India is demanding her birthright. The young Irishmen asked no favours of anyone, they had too much dignity and too much disillusionment to rely on any but themselves for the fulfilment of their hopes.

Many Labour members are not to blame for not risking their position in the House by supporting India. The salary attached to their post is often their sole means to maintain their families. What is open to objection, however, are the empty benches when an Indian debate is on, although these members have shown their willingness to sit on any platform of some pro-Indian society. The writer was present once at a meeting where a Labour M.P. spoke to an audience of less than twenty people, and deplored the waste of effort that might have been more usefully exploited in the House. The poor attendance of this particular meeting was one of the things not mentioned in the notice that appeared in the Indian press.

FUTILITY OF ISOLATED MEETINGS.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru of the Commonwealth of India League one day went some distance to hold a meeting only to find to her great disappointment that her audience consisted of sixteen women. Poor organisation means wastage of talent, interest and energy that India can ill spare. If, instead of these small isolated meetings with their limited appeal, the various leagues could forget their rivalries and the differences of their aims in a large vision of India's need, and unite and by their joint efforts

(Continued on page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Condition Precedent.

In his interview with our representative, Sir C. V. Raman dwelt on the need for industrialising the country, which, of course, cannot be achieved without the application of scientific knowledge towards its development. He referred to America which has about two thousand institutions devoted to scientific investigation, institutions to which that geat country mainly owes its greatness and prosperity. America merely illustrates a universal truth. And Sir C. V. Raman rightly claimed that Western countries "owed their industrial advancement to the research institutions maintained and encouraged by them." But a slave country, as Sir C. V. Raman knows, can do nothing substantial in the matter of maintaining and encouraging research institutions in any appreciable number. To develop scientifically and industrially India must first be mistress in her own house.

A Mad Manifesto.

A European cultivator in Khandwa, one W. J. O'Grady who is a patient at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, has issued a remarkable manifesto to the people whom he stoops to address as "Brother cultivators," "All of you," he says, "know quite well that during the last few years 'badmashes' have been teaching people to break laws and do other foolish things ..... One of these foolish acts which they induce simple-minded people to do is 'Forest Satyagraha'." Mr. O'Grady having 'Budmashes'-inspired Forest Satyagraha on his brains, decided that it was going to be restarted soon. This evidently was too much for him. He is out to fight it, and so "I hope to visit your villages and take the names of all those 'Jawans' who are willing to join my 'pultan' which we will call 'Self-defence Pultan'." For, "We must combine and drive these 'budmashes' out of our district, just as we would drive out 'pagal kuthas' from our houses and from our fields." We do not know whether this call to arms is one of the incidental results of the causes that have led Mr. O'Grady to the Sassoon Hospital. But Congress 'budmashes' and 'pagal kuthas' might well like to know how Government and Anglo-Indian circles react to this man's outburst.

Insult To Workers.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation was well advised in accepting at its meeting on Thursday Dr. Vora's amendment that the draft representation prepared by its Revenue and General Purposes Committee, asking Government to undertake legislation for the registration of domestic servants in this city, should simply be recorded. As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta emphasized in his protest against the very idea of asking for such registration, the proposal would imply that "the whole servant class of the city was criminal and unreliable." It is a curious kind of mentality which thinks that domestic servants should be regarded as convicts released on parole. Fortunately, the Corporation has escaped the disgrace of entertaining a proposal which would have been an insult to the working class, by putting the draft report into cold storage.

Triumph Of Prohibition.

The Anglo-Indian Press has sought to deceive the public into believing that the auction of toddy shops at Madras was a "success" inspite of Mr. Satyamurty and his fellow-picketers. For, did not 48 out 54 shops find bidders? The "success" would indeed be magnificent, but the auction fetched only 60 per cent of last year's rentals. This fall, however, does not give any accurate idea of the progress of prohibition since the beginning of the National movement. For, the figures for last year will themselves show a tremendous fall from those of previous ones. What is more, the "success" achieved during auctions in other towns of the Madras Presidency, is not even one-fourth of last year's success. The fact is that Prohibition has succeeded wonderfully during the last 18 months. It is indeed a positive triumph considering that it has been achieved inspite of the Government and its resources.

B. P. C. C. SUPPORTS R. T. C. BOYCOTT

—:o:—

No Participation Till Gandhi-Irwin Pact Is Enforced

DAVAR BAR HOOLIGANISM CONDEMNED

The ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Friday evening a the Congress House, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. At the outset Mr. P. R. Lele moved a condolence resolution regarding the sad death of Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey, ex-Secretary of the B. P. C. C. The resolution was unanimously passed, all members standing.

DAVAR BAI HOOLIGANISM.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved a resolution condemning the hooliganism which resulted in serious injuries being caused to Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., and congratulating Mr. Abidali on the courage he had shown on the occasion. The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. R. Lele after which it was carried unanimously.

SUPPORT TO R. T. C. BOYCOTT.

The House then granted priority to an item regarding the political situation.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the following resolution:—

"The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee wholeheartedly supports the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress regarding the abstention from the Round Table Conference and all steps taken by Mahatma Gandhi in pursuance of the resolution. In the opinion of the Bombay P. C. C. the Congress can participate in the work of the London Conference only if proper enforcement of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement is assured."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. R. Krishna Iyer. It was unanimously accepted by the House.

PRABHAT PHERIS.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved a resolution regarding the recognition of the Bombay Congress Prabha; Pheri Sangh by the B. P. C. C. as a Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. After some discussion on Constitutional points the following resolution was accepted.

Resolved that a sub-committee to be called "The Bombay Congress Prabhat Pheri Sangh" consisting of the office-bearers with powers to co-opt not more than 11 members be and is hereby appointed to be in charge of the Prabhat Pheries."

The Committee then passed Mr. V. R. Dighe's resolution authorizing the Anti-Untouchability Sub-Committee to co-opt not more than 5 members.

The following resolution moved by Mr. S. K. Patil and seconded by Mr. N. N. Memon was also unanimously carried:

"Resolved that the Prohibition Sub-Committee be authorized to co-opt 7 members, one from each District Congress Committee, chosen by the Committee itself."

CONGRESS BULLETIN.

The House then hotly discussed the question regarding the re-starting of the "Congress Bulletin."

Mr. S. K. Patil moved and Mr. J. C. Maitra seconded the following resolution:

"Resolved that "Congress Bulletin" be re-started as an authorised daily newspaper in four languages, namely, English, Gujarati, Marathi and Urdu. Mr. J. C. Maitra, Secretary of the Publicity and Propaganda Committee, should make declaration and act as its Editor. The Council of the B. P. C. C. shall remain responsible for the policy of the Bulletin. The report made by the Secretary of the Publicity and Propaganda Committee be adopted. The Publicity and Propaganda Committee should look after the printing and distribution work."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment that as the matter involved expenditure and had not been considered by the Council be referred to the Council for report.

Mr. Patil accepted the amendment which was subsequently passed after Messrs. Mubraj and Johari had spoken against re-starting the "Bulletin."

LABOUR PROPAGANDA.

The Committee then discussed Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas' resolution illustrating the Labour programme of the Congress and asking sanction for a monthly expenditure of Rs. 1,000. There was a lively discussion on the subject and in the end an amendment of Mr. Umashanker Dixit was accepted referring the matter to the Council and asking for a comprehensive statement of expenditure on all Congress activities.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. S. K. Patil then asked priority for an item regarding the report of the Congress activities in Bombay during the C. D. Campaign. He moved that the report be considered. Mr. Patil explained that the All-India report which was being prepared by Pandit Jawaharlal was complete but for the account of Bombay's activities. He had received many pressing telegrams from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to expedite the work. Several drafts were sent to the A. I. C. C. office including one prepared by Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas but no official report was sent as yet.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas moved an amendment that a telegram be sent to the A. I. C. C. office withdrawing the report. Mr. Jamnadas complained that the report should not have been submitted to the A. I. C. C. C. office until it had been approved by the B. P. C. C.

Then ensued a hot debate on the question.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved another amendment that since the House was in possession of the matter, a small Committee be appointed to go through the report which should be brought again before the House at the next sitting.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposed Mr. Jamnadas' amendment.

Mr. Brelvi's amendment was accepted by the mover of the resolution. It was carried as a substantive proposition. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' amendment was lost.

The meeting then adjourned to Sunday at 1 p.m. when the remaining agenda would be discussed.

IN AID OF

G. T. HOSPITAL FUND

ZENANA-SHOW

(FOR LADIES ONLY)

SUNDAY, 23rd August at 10-30 a.m

MADAN'S TALKIE GEM

"SHIRIN-FARHAD"

The entire proceeds will be paid to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Fund in memory of late Mr. Rustomji Dotiwalla.

(OF MADAN THEATRES LD.)

Tickets can be purchased at the Theatre from 17th August 1931.

Wellington Talkies

(DHOBI TALAO).

ONLY FEW SEATS LEFT
PURCHASE TICKETS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

CHOLERA TAKES HEAVY TOLL

—:o:—

946 Deaths In A Week

During the week ending August 15 there were in all 2,323 attacks and 946 deaths due to cholera against 2,262 and 911 in the previous week. Including Town Circles Ahmednagar District reported 822 attacks and 321 deaths against 731-269 in the previous week; Nasik 457-185 against 358-140; Bijapur 227-97 against 356-131; Dharwar 181-101 against 251-152; Belgaum 102-49 against 162-71; Panch Mahals 152-21 against 167-20; Kaira 6-2; Sholapur 147-64 against 114-56; Poona 97-39 against 35-24; Satara 34-18 against 12-7; Kolaba 15-5 against 28-24; Kanara 8-9 against 20-7; East Khandesh 50-18 against 2-0; West Khandesh 13-8 against 1-0 and Larkana 6-2 against 2-1.

IN GUJARAT.

Godhra town had 145 attacks and 19 deaths against 167-20; Nadiad 6-2; Ahmednagar 24-19 against 18-10; Sangamner 49-19 against 41-8; Poona City 3-3 against 2-1; Junnar 8-3; Sholapur 35-22 against 10-4; Pandharpur 9-8 against 18-20; Nasik 4-4 against 8-7; Dhulia 8-6; Yeola 4-2; Malegaon 2-2; Chalisgaon 3-1; Bhusawal 1-1; Guledgud 27-5 against 49-13; Bagalkot 6-2 against 9-6; Bijapur 2-2 against 3-3; Dharwar 1-1 against 14-11; Gadag 15-5 against 17-7; Hubli 5-16 against 9-14; Ranebennur 3-2; Karwar 3-3 against 9-4; Belgaum 1-1 against 1-1 and Bombay City 6-7 against 18-9.

During the week cholera showed signs of increase in the Ahmednagar, Nasik and Sholapur districts and of decrease in Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur districts.

PLAGUE.

In the Presidency proper there were in all 38 attacks and 25 deaths from plague against 38-19 in the previous week. The returns by districts including Town Circles are as follows:—Bijapur 16 attacks and 11 deaths against 22-10 in the previous week; Dharwar 7-6 against 12-6; Belgaum 6-3; Kanara 4-3 against 1-1 and Satara 5-2.

IMPORTANT ART PUBLICATION

An attractive album entitled "Panoramic India" of sixty-four photographs, taken with the panoramic camera, of the ancient monuments and beauty spots of India has been received by us from Messrs. Taraporewalla, publishers. The photographs have been taken by Mr. W. R. Wallace and the introduction and notes are written by Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil. A review of the book by Prof. Claude Bailey, of the Architectural School, will be published early next week.

INDIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India.

Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary returns from or yarn production figures of mills in Indian States, is as under:—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

	During July 1931	During July 1930
British India	164.378	164.301
Indian States	28,831	28.257
India—Total	193,209	192.558

	Since 1st Sept. 1930.	During corresponding period 1929.
British India	1,772.071	1,916.339
Indian States	306.103	288.717
India—Total	2,078,174	2,205,056

INDIAN WOMEN & MEDICAL PROFESSION

Protest Against Bombay Chief Justice's Remarks

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The attention of the Association of Medical Women in India, Bombay Branch has been drawn to certain uncalled-for remarks made by the Chief Justice, High Court Bombay in a case of Dr. Samant versus Dr. Bhatt. The remarks run as follows:—

"If women engaged in professional work come out into the open world, they must adopt the standards of ordinary men and women of the world. They cannot expect to retain the hypersensitive notions of modesty, which their ancestors in the purdah may have possessed."

Such remarks in the opinion of my Association are likely to be misconstrued by the laity. With due respect to the Hon. Chief Justice's learned opinion, we take exception to the remarks he has made of the standard of modesty expected of a modern professinoal woman at a time when the medical profession and health authorities are faced with the problem of securing the services of a sufficient number of women doctors in the present scheme for organizing medical relief in rural areas, the above remarks coming from such a high authority as the Chief Justice, will act as a further deterrant to many an Indian woman who, as it is, is very reluctant to go out to the districts, on account of want of necessary safeguards from the police to unprotected woman.

We feel that modesty of the highest degree is one of the traits of womanhood. Not only an Indian, but any woman would object to such advances. Professional women, even though, nay perhaps more, because of the rough paths they are called upon to tread, need to maintain this virtue up its highest level, if they are to keep up the tradition of generatons past and serve their nation honourably.—Yours, etc.

D. J. R. DADABHOY.
Hon. Secretary,
Association of Medical Women in India Bombay Branch.
Aug. 20.

DO NOT LOOK TO R. T. C.

Economic Salvation Through Khadi

'SARDAR'S" APPEAL TO KEEP TRUCE.

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Strong rumours were current yesterday evening in the City that Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subasbabu had been arrested which affected the local markets.

KHADI MANDIR OPENED

Before a large gathering this morning, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel performed the opening ceremony of the Khadi Mandir organised by the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee in Maneckchok at Share Bazaar Hall. Prominent among those present were Kasturba, Mr. Jayramdas Doulatram and Sheth Ranchodlal. Mahatmaji sent a special message congratulating the Committee for opening the Bhandar and exhorted the women of Ahmedabad to make it self-supporting from the inception.

TAKE TO KHADI

Sardar said that the Congress aiming at Independence stood for economic salvation of the masses which could be attained only through Khadi. Exhorting the ladies, the Sardar asked the aristocratic families to wear Khadi and spread its message amongst their sisters. Concluding Sardar asked those present not to look to R. T. C. for the attainment of their object, but follow Mahatmaji their accredited leader. He further exhorted them to observe the Truce and give no room for allegations that the Congress could not keep its word.

Congress President On Gandhiji.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

"You should not mind much whether Gandhiji goes to the Round Table Conference or not, whether the fight is renewed or not. You should fix your gaze not on the R. T. C., but on Khadi," declared Vallabhbhai Patel opening this morning the Khadi Mandir on behalf of the Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee.

KEEP THE PACT.

Mr. Patel added that such function should have been performed by Gandhiji himself, but at present he should be given as much rest as possible and they should be satisfied with the blessing he had sent. Proceeding Mr. Patel said that they should not break the agreement made with the Viceroy, by their representative, on behalf of the whole nation. The representative of a nation aspiring to be free should not break his word.

TRUTH PERSONIFIED.

Fortunately, they had as their leader one whose truthfulness none would doubt in the whole world. He was as truthful as Harischandra of yore. They had not found and would not find such leader for centuries. He demanded a simple thing namely khadi.

Concluding Mr. Patel urged ladies of high families in Ahmedabad to set the fashion of putting on khadi sarees even as ladies in Paris set the fashion of dress in Europe.—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S MEETING

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I give below an account of Gandhiji's meeting, held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, on the 7th instant at the C. J. Hall.

Full Proceeds of tickets:—
Rs. 2861-12-0

Our Sabha's of tickets:—
Contribution Rs. 138-4-0
Total Rs. 3000-0-0

Three thousand only for which a cheque was handed over to Mahatma Gandhi, who will use it for Daridra Narayan. Besides the above-mentioned contribution, the Sabha has borne all the expenses of the said meeting, about rupees one hundred and fifteen.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA,
General Secretary.

MINISTERS PRESENT AT JOINT MEETING.

Economic Committee's Proposals Explained.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

On the conclusion of the joint meeting of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and National Executive of Labour Party a statement was issued saying that the Cabinet Economy Committee was present at the meeting.

Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden briefly reviewed the national financial emergency and indicated in broad terms, the principles underlying the proposals which Government was considering with view to balancing the budget. On the conclusion of the joint meeting the National Executive resumed its own session and considered the situation as presented by the Ministers to the joint meeting.

After the statements by Mr. Henderson and Mr. Clynes it was agreed to leave the position with the Government.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET AND ECONOMY PROPOSAL

LONDON, August 21.

The Cabinet met this morning to consider the economy proposals. The Marquess of Reading has been added as a third Liberal representative with Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir Donald Maclean in the meetings with the Government.—Reuter.

ECONOMY AND NOT TAXATION.

Conservative Leaders' Suggestions.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Sir Samuel Hoare, one of the two Conservative spokesmen, revealed that he and Mr. Neville Chamberlain stressed the need for economy rather than new taxation in attempting to find a solution of the financial crisis when they saw the Premier to-day. He said the Conservatives were of opinion that the crisis had arisen owing to excessive expenditure. He added that discussions between the representatives of the three parties at Downing Street had been informal and had covered a very wide field, but they had not reached the stage where it would be possible to say whether the Conservatives were satisfied or not.—Reuter.

Objections To Government's Proposals

LONDON, Aug. 20.

After hearing the reports of Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden on to-day's events, the Cabinet adjourned at 9|30 to-night, until ten to-morrow morning.

After adjournment the Trade Union Congress Deputation conferred with the Cabinet Economy Committee for an hour. It conveyed the views of the Congress on the Committee's proposals. The Deputation will report to the meeting of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress tomorrow morning.

The Cabinet Economy Committee continued its sitting after the departure of the Trade Union Congress Delepation, finally rising at 11|15 p.m. It is presumed that it discussed the Delegation's objections to Government's proposals.—Reuter.

T. U. C. COUNCIL DISSATISFIED

Delegation To Downing Street.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

Strong rumour to the effect that the Trade Union Congress General Council is dissatisfied with the Cabinet's economy proposals appears to be confirmed by an official announcement that the Council is sending a Delegation to Downing Street to place its views before the Cabinet to-night. It is believed that the Council will request a further interview with the Cabinet Economy Committee. To-night's Cabinet meeting is for the purpose of hearing Mr. MacDonald's report on the days' events. The Cabinet will meet again to-morrow to make definite decision.—Reuter.

TO-MORROW'S "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

The correct solutions of the Head and Tail Competition will appear in to-morrow's "Sunday Chronicle."

Besides, the issue will contain:—

(1) FATE OF THE EMPIRE IS LINKED UP WITH THE R. T. C. PLAN.
(By Bernard Houghton).

(2) THE SUN OF PROSPERITY WILL SHINE AGAIN.
(A message of hope to businessmen and Governments of the world).

(3) THE LION OF RUSSIA.
(By P. S. Wagle.)

(4) HOW TO BE YOUNG AT FIFTY-FIVE.
(Views of a Physical Culturist.)

(5) PRESTIGE-RIDDEN BUREAUCRACY AND A WEAK-KNEED VICEROY.
(By "A Congressman.")

(6) ADA—A Short Story.
(By Fatullah Khan.)

(7) DESH SEVIKAS—IN PEACE AND WAR
(By Our Lady Correspondent.)

The first set of "Question the Answer" competition appears this week.

"FREE GIFT" MAKES MANY STARVE!

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Exposes Tragedy Of Indian Railway Administration

SHOWS HOW ECONOMY PLEA IS BOGUS

How a general strike on Indian Railways could be averted was the subject of a lecture delivered by Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta on Friday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge. The lecture was organised by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha. Sjt. B.F. Bharucha presided.

The speaker severely criticised the administration of the Indian Railways and the retrenchment policy adopted by the Railway Board, which had resulted in acute distress to over a hundred and fifty thousand Railway workers. He contended that there was not the least need of retrenchment and if the Board had acted upon the advice of the Railwaymen's Federation, all the misery which is now the lot of the workers would have been avoided.

MR. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas Mehta placed some pertinent facts about the Indian Railways before his audience. He said the Indian Railways employed more men than any other department under the Government and their earnings as well as their expenditure were larger than that of any other department. Even the Military stood second in that respect. The Railways employed as many as eight lakhs of men and the total mileage was 45,000 which was greater than that of any other single Rail way system throughout the world

A PAYING CONCERN.

Some other facts about the Railways in India were that they were working at a profit. Since 1921 nearly 30 crores of rupees were spent on the expansion and betterment of Railways and although due to world depression and special circumstances obtaining in India the earnings had dwindled down, the Railways were even now a paying concern and according to the estimates for the current year ending March 31, 1932, there would be some margin of profit left. Whatever deficit was being shown was due to the fact that every year seven crores of rupees were given to the Government of India as free "gift" out of the earnings of the Railways. According to the estimate for the year ending March 31, 1932 there would be a margin of Rs. 13,300,000 left and hence, there was no need of any retrenchment in the present staff because till that at least all the present men could be paid without any difficulty.

BOGEY OF ECONOMY.

But the Railway Board had started the present retrenchment on the plea of economy. The speaker wanted the public to know that it was based on false premises, and if there was even a danger of deficit it was due to the "free gift" to the Government and other heavy charges. It was not, therefore, fair to make the poor men on the Railways suffer, in the way they were being made to suffer at present.

RETRENCHMENT POLICY.

The speaker then narrated at length how the Railway decided on a policy of drastic retrenchment without the knowledge of the Railwaymen's Federation, the accredited body of Railway workers, and how the instructions of the Railway Board regarding the ways in which retrenchment should be effected were disregarded by the Agents of the different Railways. He further pointed out how the representations of the Railwaymen's Federation failed to stop the retrenchment and how ultimately the Federation had to apply to the Government of India for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, under the Disputes Act. But the Government delayed matters and, ultimately, it was the threat of strike that made the Government expedite things and they appointed a Court of Inquiry.

FEDERATION IGNORED.

Mr. Mehta then described the ways in which retrenchment could have been effected and which were placed before the Railway Board by the Railwaymen's Federation and in which they had suggested proper methods of retrenchment. If those suggestions were accepted there, would be no need of retrenching even one man from the present staff and more money than was needed could be saved. But the Railway Board flatly refused to accept that sound advice.

The speaker then criticised the Terms of Reference of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government. He pointed out that it did not cover the whole field of investigation as it ought to have if the workers were to expect justice from it.

He said that all the points in dispute were not included in those terms on the plea that they related to question of policy which was to be decided by the Government. The speaker did not dispute that it was for the Government to decide the policy, but he contended that even a cat could look at the king and the workers, however humble, had a right to say to the Government that their policy was foolish. The Federation did not want the Board of Conciliation or the Court of Inquiry to decide matters of policy for the Government, but they certainly wanted that whatever the machinery set up by the Government it should investigate the matter. After all the findings were to be of advisory and recommendatory nature and not of mandatory or obligatory nature.

Reading out the definition of the Arbitration Board from the Trade Disputes Act and the clauses relating to the terms of reference of any machinery set up for investigation of a dispute Mr. Mehta said that the way in which the Government had dealt with the dispute between the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation they had violated the terms of that Act and themselves broken a law which they had framed for settling disputes between employers and workers.

NARROW TERMS.

The speaker further said that the Court of Inquiry as at present constituted was not empowered to give justice to the workers because the Terms of Reference were so narrow that they did not cover all the facts which the Government themselves had admitted were in dispute. Giving an analogy he said it was like admitting that a party had come to a court claiming ten thousand rupees but its case was referred to a court which could not decide claims beyond two thousand rupees.

NO USE CO-OPERATING.

The question of considering if the past retrenchment was justifiable was also not entrusted to the Court. Its investigation at best would apply to 25 per cent. of that retrenchment while 75 per cent. would remain untouched. In these circumstance the Federation believed that no useful purpose could be served by appearing before the Court. Still they had decided to appear before it to get an authoritative interpretation of the Terms of Reference. The Council of Action had left the question of proceeding with the Ballot of Railway workers to the General Council because since the decision was taken two months had passed and many things had happened in the interval. It was clear from the attitude taken up by the Federation that they did all that they could not to precipitate matters. But if the General Council found that it was not possible to get justice from the Court of Inquiry then it would proceed wth the Ballot so that the workers might decide whether they should go on a strike.

Ranchi.—In the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council on Thursday, the Finance Member who is acting as Leader of the House in place of Sir James Sifton, reviewed the position in the province and announced certain measures of retrenchment that had been decided upon by Government.—A.P.

Berhampore.—The Sessions Judge Ganjam passed judgment to-day in the case in which a reserve constable was charged with having shot Sergeant-Major Goodsell of Chatrapur on June 22 as a result of which the latter died. The Judge sentenced the accused to death. The prosecution alleged that the Sergeant found the accused, who was on sentry duty, in a drunken state on the evening of the occurrence and made note of it.—A.P.

Sjt. Keshavlal Mangalchand, Secretary, Patan Jain Yuvak Sangh wires from Patan:—"We drew attention of the Nayamantri of Baroda State to the article about Sanyas Diksha Pratibandhak Nibandh, published in Thursday's "Bombay Samachar." The Hon. Vishnu Krishnarao Dhurandhar Saheb, Nayamantri, wires in reply as under: "Bill under consideration on decision."

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS

Aug. 21.

Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah
Ranpura, Furlong, London
Saka Maru, Fujinaga, Calcutta

DEPARTURES

Aug. 22.

Malwa, Smith, London

LOADING

Aug 21.

Steamer Ranpura for London
Steamer Alavi for Jeddah
Steamer Venezia for Trieste

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Malwa, will sail to-day from Balard Pier station at about 1 p.m. or London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Company's steamer Alavi arrived in harbour yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Saka Maru:—The K N Company's steamer Saka Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

S S Malwa for London:—7 bales animal skin I Faizulla; 21 bales animal skin A W G Huseinjadan; 10 bales animal skin Cox and Kings Ltd; 2 pots palma rosa oil M Bhuta and Co.

For Alexandretta:—10 bales cotton raw A H Diab; 2000 cwt groundnut oil cakes H Ramji and Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—125 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co.

For Liverpool:—53 bales wool raw S Gambhirchand; 17 bales wool raw K Rikhabdas and Co.

For Manchester:—10000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—3000 cwt ground nut oil cakes 1000 cwt linseed H Ramji and Co; 2000 cwt groundnut Strauss and Co; 3960 cwt massoor Ralli Bros.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—10 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co; 3000 cwt linseed Birla Bros.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwt groundnut seed Birla Bros.

For Catania:—500 cwt linseed K M Nathoo.

S S Masula for Havre:—51 bales cotton raw P Jadavji.

S S Borneo Maru for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakkai Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—600 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

S S City of Fran from New York:—47 cases auto parts; 304 cases cotton remnants; 47 cases leather ends; 42 cases fruit salad; 84 cases paper; 249 cases machinery parts; 83 cases motor cars; 65 cases medicine; 80 cases lamps; 91 cases cotton fruits; 23 cases globes; 128 cases old clothing; 76 cases insulators; 110 cases batteries; 55 cases goats; 50 cases corn flakes; 185 bales newspaper; 345 drums lubricating oil; 110 drums lubricating grease; 24 drums powdered graphite; 20 drums petroleum jelly; 30 drums chemicals; 45 drums dyestuff; 80 cases rubber casings; 250 cases tyres; 283 bundles pipes.

From Baltimore:—149 drums paraffin scale; 40 cases medicine; 3627 drums lubricating oil; 68 cases batteries.

From Port Said:—425 bales cotton.

S S Arabia Agents M Italina from Sourbaya:—50 cases soap; 2130 bags sugar.

From Parovrocan:—6697 bags sugar.

From Sjulaljap:—21758 bags sugar.

From Tegal:—9908 bags sugar.

From Batania:—787 pieces lumber; 716 bags tea; 160 bags tapioca seed.

STOCKS & SHARES.

BULL SUPPORT IMPROVES PRICES

Better Political News

Bombaq, Aug. 21.

As a result of steady tone in Cotton market and better political news appearing in morning papers. Bulls supported the market which resulted in a rise alround. The chief centre of firmness was Fazal ring which after opening at Rs. 305 declined to Rs. 295 on nervous long liquidation. At this level Bulls were buying freely and prices improved to Rs. 306|4. Bombay Dyeing, Century and Nagpur shares ruled stead and closed at Rs. 672|8 Rs. 197|8 and Rs. 296|14 respectively. Pearls improved to Rs. 169|6 and Swadeshi shares were in demand at Rs. 236|4. Bombay Burma shares were also in good demand and Tata Steel ordinary shares rose to Rs. 18|2. Even Tram and Hydro shares faced

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, August 21.

Bombay Dyeing 170, 72, 66, 73, 72.
Century 195, 93, 95, 97.
Colaba 73.
Crescent 47.
Fazul 300, 293, 305.
Indore 323.
Madhowji N 12.
Nagpur 295, 91, 96.
New Great 108, 3, 5.
Pearl 165, 72, 63, 69.
Simplex 43.
Swadeshi 233, 36, 35, 37.
Burma 340, 45, 37, 32.
Hydro 105,
Burma 340, 45, 37, 32, 40.
Tram 932, 99-6.
Deff. 281.
Ord. 18, 17-8, 18-2.
Bundi 12-N.
Indian 131, 27.
Katni Ord. 143.
Alcock 201.

well. Imperial Bank shares advanced to Rs. 860.

The market is more or less fluctuating in sympathy with political news and while there is nothing in the general situation to cause a sustained rise, we do not favour to follow the rise confidently. Occasional recoveries are not unlikely but the financial situation in this country and drastic decline in the prices of commodities will always check any important rise. However, speculative operations are expending and indicate how general sentiment is quickly changed.

The Government securities market 3 1|2 per cent paper opened steady at Rs. 57|5 and after declining As. 2 prices again hardened to Rs. 57|6 with better enquiry.

MILLS.

Bombay, August 21.

100	Ahm. Advance	252-8
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	672-8
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	197-8
500	Central India P.	403-12
100	Central India	296-14
100	Colaba	75-12
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	47-8
250	Currim.	50
250	David	80
250	Dawn	480
200	Ed. Sassoon	40
1	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-3-3
100	Elphinstone P.	20
100	Elphinstone	2-6
250	Fazulbhoy	305
100	Finlay	65-0
1000	Framji Petit	150
100	Gokak	28-12
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	323-12
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kasturchand	7-3
100	Khatau	70
100	Kohinoor	102-8
250	Laxmi	700
100	Madhowji	12-8
250	Madras United	260
1000	Manekji Petit	700
100	Meyer Sassoon	35
1000	Morarji	350
50	Mysore	95
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	105
100	New City	50
250	Pabani	90
250	Pearl	169-6
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1620
250	Simplex	43-12
100	Swan	65-0
100	Swadeshi	236-4
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	19-6
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1265-0
1000	Western	685

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	64
50-25	Central	13-14
£10-5	Eastern	65-12
500	Imperial	853-12
500-125	Imperial Cont.	216-4
100-50	India	74
5	Union	3-0-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	127-8
100	Katni 1st P.	103-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40	Katni Def.	620
100	Katni	148-12
10	Punjab P.	8-8
10	Punjab	6-8
100	Shahabad	146-14

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-13
15	New India	15-2
200-100	Oriental	1600
10	Vulcan	4-12

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	99-6
1000	Andhra Val. P.	976-4
1000	Andhra Valley	547-8
50	Bom. Tram P.	62
50	Bom Tram.	99-6
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-2
100	Tata Hydro	103
1000	Tata Power P.	1095
1000	Tata Power	376-4

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	722-8
100	Amritsar Patti	100
100	Central Province	70-8
100	Dho. Barramati	85
100	Guzrat	39-8
100	Mandra Bhon	50
500	Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10	Central India	0-8
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	117-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	37
30	Tata Steel D.	28|-4
75	Tata Steel	18-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	201-4
250	Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250	Bom. Steam	166-4
50	Bom. Telephone	38
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-6
125	Bom. Burma Old	340-16
50	Bom. Burma New	118-12
100	Ind. Bleaching	127-8
15	Scindia	5-6
3-1|2	p.c. Govt. Paper	57-5
5	p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	99-9

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 15th August, 1931:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	86,20,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	17,44,28,000
Sundries including: Branch adjustments	1,85,30,000
Total	21,83,78,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,73,41,000
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	2,48,40,000
Bills Discounted	41,83,000
Lands and Buildings	1,07,54,000
Sundries including Branch adjustments	1,54,54,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures, etc.	12,58,06,000
Total	21,83,78,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, August 20.

	This week.
Total Bullion	£134,900,000
Public Deposits	£ 19,700,000
Other Deposits	£101,900,000
Govt. Securities	£ 48,900,000
Other Securities	£ 35,100,000
Notes and Coin	£ 55,700,000
Notes in Circulation	£354,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	45.84 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, August 20.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending August 19th gives the total note circulation at 73,394,000,000 francs, a decrease of 613,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	August. Yes- terday.	This year.
Europe	269	523537
Japan & China	2950	1840195
Coast Ports	....	25718
Up-country by Rail	....	222276
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	42967
Total	3319	2719693

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 21.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 Aug.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 Sept|Oct.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 25|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32. Aug./Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 Oct./Dec.

NEW YORK:—
B.C. Rate T T 278 3|4.
Banks Selling T. T. 278 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 277 1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 910.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 1|4.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 66-1/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 82 1/2.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 3|8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|4.

CROSS RATES—
New York London 4.85 15|16 20th. inst. Nom.
Shanghai London 1|2 1|2 21st inst.
Japan London 2|0 7|16 20th inst. Nom.
London Paris 123.95 20th inst.
London Belgium 34.86 20th inst.
London Switzerland 24.95 20th inst.
London Italy 92.90 20th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Stagnant.

Gold 19th inst. £4-4-11 3|8 and 20th inst. £4-4-11 3|8.

SILVER LONDON—
Ready 19th inst. 12 11|16 and 20th inst. 12 11|16.
Forward 19th inst. 12 11|16 and 20th inst. 12 11|16.

SILVER NEW YORK—
Ready 27 1|2 19th inst. and 27-7|16 20th inst.

LONDON DISCOUNTS—
3 Mos. 19th inst. 4 9|32 per cent. and 20th inst. 4 1|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 19th inst. 4 15|16 per cent and 20th inst. 4 15|16 per cent.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.

MONEY—
Call 3 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos. 5 per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, August 21.

3 Months Discounts 4 1|4 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 4 15/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ p.c.
Call Money 3 1|2 p.c.
One Month 4-3/4 p.c.
Three Months 4-3/4 p.c.
Six Months 4½ p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 p.c.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 57.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8

4 per cent. Loan due 1931-37 Rs. 88/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 70-12.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-6

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92/14

6 per cent. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 99|9.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/2

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 99/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/6.

6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax free) due 1935 Rs. 103/8.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 68-8.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 68.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 68.

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 86.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 100.

Forward Rate:—31st August settlement.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 57-0-0.

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 99/10

Tone of Market:—Weak.

Tone of London Silver:—Quiet. America sold.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales.	1931-32	1930-31.
Receipts to date 20-8-31	70000	320000
Receipts yesterday 20-8-31	10000	26000
Exports to date 20-8-31	84000	173000
Stock at Ports 14-8-31	2748000	1636000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-8-31	752000	542000
Stock at Liverpool 14-8-31	941000	799000
Visible Supply 14-8-31	4936000	3059000
Quantity in Sight 14-8-31	42000	210000
Quantity out of Sight 14-8-31	283000	243000

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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 21.

In sympathy with a rise of 10 points in New York Futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 148/- for Broach A.-M. delivery. But in view of the latest statement of the Farm Board, the market opened strong at Rs. 151/- but soon declined to Rs. 149/- on selling by Bazar operators. Liverpool opened at a rise of 5 points and later cables showed a rise of 7 points which hardened prices to Rs. 150|8. During the last hour the market was quiet, but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.A. 138|4.
Broach A.M. 150|8.
Oomra D.J. 130|4.
Bengal D.J. 116|12.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, August 21.

There is practically no demand for ready cotton and hilders are very anxious to sell. To-day 1300 bales were tendered against Broach J.A. contract. Total tenders against the said contracts so far are 23,000 bales.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Aug.	103.10	+0.20
Nov.	106.70	+1.10
Feb.	106.30	+1.00

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, August 21.

200	P. Chrystal & Co. Bhusaval	134
48	P. Crystal & Co. Sailu	120
46	Arjan Khimji Bhavnagar	101
100	B. Mavji Gulabpur	124
72	Ralli Bros. Sailu	120-1|4
55	Ralli Bros. Parbani	130-1|4
324	Ralli Bros. Sailu	131
100	G. G. Kesha Ujjain	130

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 21.

Bengal Superfine	129
Bengal Fine	121
Bengal F.G.	116
Sindh-Punjab Fine	121
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	116
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	140
Nagpur-Sayner Fine	142
Yeotmal Fine	135
Arvi Fine	136
Amraoti Fine	133
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	133
Mulkapur Fine	130
Khandesh Fine	130
Methia Fine	125
Muthia F.G.	120
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	137
Jalna Sailu F.G.G.S.	133
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	133
Burwah Sanavad Fine	133
Indore Ujjain Fine	135
Broach Fine	149
Broach F.G.	142
Compta Good	172 77
Jinja	227|32
Busoga	237.42

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, August 21.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal U.P.	131	127	123	119
„ Rajputana	130	126	122	118
„ Punjab	129	125	121	117
„ Oomra No. 3	136	134	130	...
„ „ No. 1	150	146	142	...
„ „ No. 2	144	140	136	...
„ Broach No. 2	147	143	139	135
„ Surat	203	198	194	190

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 386 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18 per case of 84lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 87 per ton.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, August 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	3
Mint Gold 1st Settmt.	21	4	3
Mint Gold 2nd Settmt.	21	5	3
Silver Ready	43	7	0
Silver 1st Settmt.	43	3	0
Silver 2nd Settmt.	43	2	0

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. Yes- terday.	This year.
Khandesh	....	324807
Central India	32	339135
Barsi and Nagar	72	168945
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	85609
Berar	854	591661
Central Provinces	91	373569
Total Oomras	1049	1883726
Dholera	....	281350
N.-W. Provinces	....	93552
Rajputana	....	53109
Sind-Punjab	....	122995
Broach	....	302869
Coompta & Dharwar	....	93163
Westerns-Northerns	32	49047
Cocanada	....	21
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	42618
Persian	52	1380
American	....	133246
Egyptian & African	1507	328041
Ocmilla, Burma and other sorts	....	702
Total	2640	3360827

Hukeri Grain Panchayat Condemned

A correspondent writes:—The "Gram Panchayat" was started at Hukeri 8 years back. There are the same members elected 2/3 times during the period. There are no light and roads and streets became bad on account of the mismanagement of the said Committee.

There is no account declared for the public even once. The citizens are disappointed many times and at last they have informed the matter to the Collector of Belgaum. The collection is going on riecrously.

Bengal Flood Relief Fund

CALCUTTA, August 20.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce Flood Relief Fund now stands at Rs. 10,500.

Jute firms participating in eight-annas loom scheme have so far contributed Rs. 20,000.—A.P.

The Gebhard, Fourth Prince Bluecher Von Wahlstalt, Great Grandson of the famous Marshall died at hotel in Boscombe, near Bournemouth, yesterday in his sixty-seventh year.—B.O.W.

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AMOUNT OF CLAIMS PAID	Rs.	54,000
AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	Rs.	60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs.	1,00,000

DIVIDEND DECLARED IN THE VERY FIRST YEAR 9 PER CENT.

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MR. JINNAH'S 14 POINTS

—:o:—

VIRTUALLY CONCEDED, SAYS MALIK BARKATALI

Sir Md. Shafi For Joint Electorate ?

Mr. Barkat Ali, Advocate, Lahore in a statement to the Associated Press, analyses Mr. Jinnah's Allahabad speech, and claims that the Congress Working Committee's formula on communal problem affords the best chance of solution. He says in the course of his statement:

Mr. Jinnah will remember that, in 1928, the convention that met at Calcutta appointed a select committee of leading Congressmen, Hindu Mahasabha leaders, Liberal leaders and others to confer with and discuss matters with the representatives of the All-India Muslim League, headed by Mr. Jinnah. At this Conference, Mr. Jinnah brought forward five amendments, the acceptance of which was necessary before Muslim allegiance to the scheme of the Nehru Report could be obtained.

Two of the amendments laid down that in the event of adult franchise not being established such franchise shall be fixed as will reproduce in the voting register the proportion of the various communities in the population; and that the representation of the Muslim Community in the Central Legislature shall be to the extent of one-third.

IMPLIED DEMAND.

Among those five amendments Mr. Jinnah's present demand, that the Hindus should concede to the Muslims majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, did not figure in so many words. Not that it was not implied, Mr. Jinnah clearly meant it, but he understood it, and rightly as an automatic corollary to his formulae about the franchise. If the franchise formulae were accepted, the Muslim claim to a majority in the two Provinces where they were actually a majority followed as a matter of course. The Working Committee of the National Congress literally accepted Mr. Jinnah's formulae of franchise. Why then Mr. Jinnah's present demands, unless he separates the Working Committee from the Hindus, and wants that assurance from the Hindu Sabha? If this is Mr. Jinnah's desire he is clearly expecting the impossible. The Hindu Sabha will never agree to any such settlement. Mr. Jinnah should accept the words of the Working Committee and he prepared to negotiate with that body, as undeniably the Congress wields far greater power and influence among the Hindus themselves than does the Mahasabha.

Mr. Jinnah in his speech refers to his "14 points" and wants their fulfilment. Excepting for the separate electorates and the demand for one-third representation in the Central Legislature, no other point of Mr. Jinnah remains unanswered. As for separate electorates, Mr. Jinnah would personally like to see them scrapped and replaced by joint electorates; but he is still under the obsession that an overwhelmingly large section of Muslim opinion is wedded to them.

CHANGING VIEWS.

Much water had flowed beneath the bridge since Mr. Jinnah left for England, and to-day a very large and influential section of Muslim opinion, including Sir Mahomed Shafi, Sir Zulafkarali Khan and others, have come round to the view that joint electorates, in the wider interest of the country, have become an absolute necessity and must be immediately introduced in the new constitution of a responsible Indian polity. Let Mr. Jinnah throw aside his obsession, and give a much needed lead to that benighted school of political thought which still harks back to separate tlectorate.

As for one-third representation in the Central Legislature, the Working Committee can easily concede it, as, even in the scheme they propose, the Muslims will probably get one-third representation. But should the Working Committee not agree to it, will Mr. Jinnah stick to it, even though it means breakng away from a settlement which concedes all his other claims?

SALES OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN KATHIAWAR.

Need For Effective Picketing.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Aug. 17.

News is being received day by day of sales of foreign cloth in many places of Kathiawar, Junagarh, Verava', Jamnagar, Kutiana and other cities are left untouched, while at Dhoraji, Jetpur, Upleta, Porbander, Wadhwan Camp and other places one sees open sales of foreign cloth. As the sale is increasing, it is necessary that the Kathiawar Picketing Mandal should begin its activities promptly.

TUBERCULOSIS

How To Combat It

Dr. Kershaw D. Khambatta, Health Officer, Poona Municipality, writes:—

Tuberculosis is prevalent in large cities, specially in thickly inhabited areas—and specially amongst communities who observe gosha as amongst Bohoris and Marwaris. For an ordinary and busy practioner it escapes detection in its earliest stage. Very often it is mistaken for malaria. The disease as it advances manifests itself in cough and fever. The patient gradually loses weight till when the 2nd and final stages are reached, his life becomes hopeless. Examination of sputum might reveal the presence of tuberculosis, when the diagnosis is definite. In thickly crowded areas and when there is poverty the disease rapidly spreads. In its early stages the patient does his work as usual , but with a kind of depression and languid feeling which overpowers him at night on his return from work. The fever continues at first slightly and as the disease progresses, it rises so that the man is not able to carry on his daily work. The disease is otherwise known as consumption which means infection and consumption of the lungs by diseased germs known as Tubercle Bacilli. The disease may be cured in its earliest stages. But it is often overlooked by a busy practitioner who thinking it is malaria stuffs the sufferer with doses of Quinine, nor is it possible in its very early stage to examine the sputum. For, in the routine practice it is thought to be malaria or ague. It is only when the patients start losing weight that the doctor begins to suspect seriously and comes nearer the proper diagnosi..

There are heaps of patent stuffs and the most aluring are prescribed such as Tuberculin injections, Calcium Calbids, Creasotin, Phthisin, etc. It is my firm impression that these drugs may give a temporary relief but are not curatives. If the disease is unilateral, i.e., if it has affected one lung only artificial pucumothorax by which the affected lung collapses and this is the only remedy. But this alone will not bring relief to the sufferer. He should have plenty of fresh air, nourishing food and complete rest both mental and physical and if this does not accompany, the disease will end fatally.

Indiscriminate spitting in houses, public places and theatres should be prohibited by law. Indian family ties are far too strong, the custom of a mother kissing her child or her husband—she or he might unconsciously infect one of the other, thus very often the whole family gets affected.

It is incumbent therefore that there should be a large sanitorium attached to and on the outskirts of every busy town. An hospital sanitorium for such sufferers should be the first and foremost duty of all local self-governing bodies.

SCIENTIST FIRST, PATRIOT AFTERWARDS

Sir C. V. Raman Among Mysoreans

The members of the Mysore Association, Bombay, gave a dinner in honour of Sir C.V. Raman on Tuesday evening when a large number of Mysoreans and several distinguished guests were present at the Nappoo Hall.

Sir C.V. Raman thanked the members for the kind invitation and warmth of feeling expressed by the Association towards him in arranging a dinner in his honour. He said that he cherished great regard to the Mysoreans for their civilization, culture and hospitality. He expressed that though he was born in a Tamil country and educated in Telugu country, still he was oscillating between Mysore and Bengal as both these Provinces were the pioneers in the advancement of science. He said that he was scientist first and patriot afterwards as science was international, and patriotism was only provincial. His only advice to Indians was to cultivate an international outlook

G. B. S. PRAISES SOVIET PLAN.

The Hope Of The World.

"Absolute delight" at being in a place where there were no ladies and gentlemen and the consequent "horror" of coming back to Western Europe was expressed by Mr. Bernard Shaw speaking at the Independent Labour Party Summer School at Welwyn on his recent brief visit to Russia with Lord and Lady Astor, and Lord Lothian.

Mr. Shaw spoke enthusiastically of the talks with M. Stalin and other leaders and their intellectual gifts and describing the Five Year Plan as the hope of the world, declared that not even the most hardened Conservative could see what the Russians were doing and wish the plan to fail.

Lord Lothian's impressions were given at the Liberal Summer School Cambridge. The Russian experiment might be described as in some ways the most gigantic and heroic ever tried in human history. Some of its underlying ideas were going to transform the whole world, "but what they are driving at," he added, "is very far from what they have attained and unless they get freedom of thought they are doomed."

Some remarks made by Mr. Shaw have drawn a trenchant rejoinder from his fellow dramatist Mr. St. John Irvine. Describing Mr. Shaw as an ignoramus who uttered "tosh" when he held up as an example to the world the educational training of Russian children Mr. Irvine, speaking in London, said, "My friend, Mr. Shaw thinks that all education ought to be abolished and he himself is a standing proof of the value of the lack of education. To be as uneducated as Mr. Shaw and as clever makes me think that the years I spent at school might have been better employed. Mr. Shaw thinks it a sign of wisdom that a Russian child can summon a parent for assault if it is slapped. To me it is sign of intense stupidity for every child deserves and needs to be slapped."

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How New Zealand Reforms Its Prisoners.

—:o:—

NOTHING IS MORE GALLING TO PRISONERS THAN HARD WORK WITHOUT REWARD.

SYMPATHY & UNDERSTANDING ARE ESSENTIAL IN DEALING WITH CRIMINALS.

The inhabitants of New Zealand, including Maoris, approximate one and a half millions. They are widely distributed, averaging less than fifteen to the square mile. Engaged for the most part in stock rearing and agriculture, it is not surprising to find them a very healthy people, and, judging from the latest available statistics which give the wealth of the nation at £511 per head,, they may also be described as a prosperous community.

During the last ten years crime has been decreasing steadily, and this satisfactory state of affairs may be directly attributed to the modern methods employed in dealing with offenders. With so sparsely populated a country and an area only about a seventh larger than Great Britain, the organization of any prison system is very difficult if it is not to be accompanied by heavy expenditure. An official of the English Prison Service was invited some fifty years ago to come out and reorganize the system as it was then, but his work has since proved of little value, as the establishments built under his direction have been found unsuitable both in design and position. Many of these have now been abandoned or demolished. In their places penal establishments of varying types have been erected at points throughout the Dominion, where work for the inmates may the most easily be found.

HARD WORK.

If a prisoner has received a long sentence, or been ordered Borstal training, he will be sent to the establishment for which it is considered, by reason of his mentality and physique, that he is best suited, the nature of his offence also being taken into consideration. This may mean that a prisoner and his escort have to travel as far as nine hundred miles by rail and sea to reach the prison selected. The annual cost of travelling therefore is considerable; in addition, every discharged prisoner is sent where he wishes to go on his release free of expense to himself. But the classification of prisoners necessitating these distant transfers has proved so successful in its reformative value that the expenditure is held to be justifiable; to some extent, it is refunded from the money earned by the prisoners while under detention. They are employed largely in land development, dairy farming, road and bridge building, general agricultural work, in addition to the more usual occupations of tailoring and bootmaking, for various Government Departments. Much of their work is of a definite pioneering nature, which could be performed by free labour, and, as may be expected, protests have been raised from time to time . The answer given to these protests may be summed up thus. The day of oakum-picking and the treadmill is over; prisoners are now employed on useful work. They must remain economic units of society, even though they work in special places under the Government, and not as free individuals or members of trade unions. If they do not work hard, they lose their self-respect and efficiency, and they will have no opportunity of paying for their upkeep or helping to maintain their families while in prison.

WAGE SYSTEM.

The four principal prison camps are all in the North Island and the population of each varies from twenty to sixty men, with generally one officer to every ten men. Every man has a hut to himself, and there are common rooms, officers' quarters, kitchens, etc., the buildings being built around a grass-covered quadrangle. All the camps are situated in the depths of the country, with only telephone communication with the nearest town. The work varies in each camp, but mostly consists either of farming or road building. The prisoners travel many miles to their work, often without supervision. Sometimes they live out on the hill-side for days, and are even trusted to ride on horseback, if the need arises.

PRISONERS' WORD.

They are selected after observation by the different superintendents as being of promising character and good influence among their fellows. Few are first offenders; most have long sentences before them. They give their word to do their best at the camp and not to abscond. Their clothes are not distinctive in any way, and the prison atmosphere is entirely absent. These are just men working in their normal surroundings, whose only tie is their loss of liberty. The results are an increase of self-respect, a marvellous interest in their work and their live stock, and a strong sense of what may justifiably be termed esprit de corps. Needless to say, the bodily health of these men is superb.

Unfortunately, a system like this is only possible in countries like New Zealand, where large areas of land await development, and where farming is the occupation of the majority. Many of the prisons and Borstals have thousands of acres surrounding them, a circumstance desirable in every country but impossible in most. Nevertheless, the reasons which have brought these prison farms into existence are worthy of study throughout the world. Certainly the idea of placing well-behaved prisoners of all ages on parole while serving their sentences is a novelty in most prison systems. Yet the resuts in New Zealand have amply justified the experiment.

ENLIGHTENED TREATMENT.

The Borstal system was instituted in 1925 from reports and descriptions sent out from this country. The English system has been in existence some twenty years and proved highly successful in dealing with young offenders between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years. The New Zealand institutions are organized on the plan of large schools, with games, houses, etc., but with trades taking the place of classroom work. Farming is the chief occupation. Lads under twenty-one are sent to Invercargill, in the South Island, while the girls are received at Point Halswell, just outside Wellington. A further establishment for young men up to the age of 25 exists at Waikeria, in the North Island. This institution is a development of the Borstal idea which has not yet been imitated in England. There are about 170 lads and young men at both Invercargill and Waikeria: Point Halswell has a population of between thirty and forty girls.

MANY GAMES.

The conspicuous feature of these institutions is the interest taken by the residents of the locality in the work. Many people of the neighbourhood willingly come in their spare time to coach in games or to take classes. There is no sentimentality about these visits: they are simply the result of a desire to be of social service. At Invercargill the Institution Rugger Team play weekly on the local grounds against visiting teams and take part in League competitions. As aresult, the lads have lost that shyness which so often marks the institution inmate when faced with a visiting civilian. They now feel that they have temporarily lost their liberty, but not their citizenship, and when, finally, they go out into ordinary life again they are the more capable of holding their own. This is especially necessary in New Zealand, for a lad or girl can receive a Borstal sentence up to five years in length, whereas in England the maximum is three years.

HIS WAGE.

Whether a prisoner is pronounced an habitual criminal by the Court and sentenced to indeterminate detention, or is a Borstal lal without family responsibilities, he is entitled to a small wage after serving three months. For three months he will be awarded six marks a day, then seven marks a day for a further three months, and after that eight marks a day for the remainder of his sentence. Each mark is worth a penny. Automatically, he loses a mark a day as deduction for upkeep, and other marks will be deducted, if necessary, for slackness, wilful destruction of property, and similar offences, but these cases seldom arise. A certain amount of the prisoner's earnings may be spent on small luxuries, but something must be saved against the day of his discharge, writes J. L. Welch in "Empire Review."

If a man's wife or dependents can prove that they are the losers by his imprisonment, it is possible for small sums to be sent to them periodically at the discretion of the Controller-General, whether the man wishes it or not.

NO BARRIER.

It may be argued that this system of small rewards deals with such small sums as to be almost absurd, but this is far from being the case. Nothing can be more galling to a prisoner than hard work without any reward and no punishment greater to a man serving his vrst sentence than the knowledge that he cannot be of the slightest financial assistance to his family while he is away. The New Zealand wages system in prisons does not claim to be complete, but it has laid the foundations on which further improvements can be made. As experience is gained, doubtless the system will be developed, but always with the same end in view: to encourage the prisoner to work, to preserve his self-respect, and, where needful, to help his family in a small way. There will not then be that great barrier between the prisoners and their friends, which in the past has sometimes rendered them bitter and indifferent to their own welfare throughout their lives.

NO SENTIMENTALITY.

The enlightened methods of prison administration which have produced the Farm and Borstal systems, together with the payment of wages, in New Zealand, do not stop at this point. Attempts are being made to solve other problems which constantly occur in every land. Sexual offenders, for instance, are all collected at New Plymouth prison for special study and treatment; old and persistent recidivists are sent to Wanganui, while the able-bodied habitual offenders serve their time at Auckland. The principle of segregating different types of offenders is recognized everywhere, but recognizing a principle and putting it into practice are very different things: in New Zealand a real effort is being made, with very satisfactory results. Moreover, the authorities have avoided the pitfall of sentimentality. Sympathy and understanding are essential in dealing with criminals, but many modern penal methods fail in that they go too far, and life in prison becomes to much like a holiday.

PROBATION SYSTEM.

The same applies to many probation systems. In New Zealand prisoners on probation are expected to make restitution to their victims where possible, and a sum of over £4,500 was paid by offenders for this purpose in 1929. The balance between deterrent and reformative treatment of offenders in New Zealand can therefore be said to be carefully maintained, both in the prison and the probation systems. It has been keenly realized that, while the old punitive methods might act as deterrents they might also embitter the prisoners against society in general.

A careful statistical record has been kept by the prison department over a number of years, and provides an excellent test of the success of the modern penal methods. Of those men and women sentenced to imprisonment between the years of 1911 and 1929, 72.6 per cent are known to have become honest and happy citizens. Since the Borstal system was started in 1925, 90 per cent of the boys and girls trained have so far done well. It is unlikely that this figure will be maintained, for four years is not sufficiently long to give a fair result: over a period of twenty years it will probably be found, based on the experiences of the English Borstal authorities that the percentage of Borstal successes will be in the neighbourhood of 85. But even the present percentage figure shows that the methods now adopted are amply justified.

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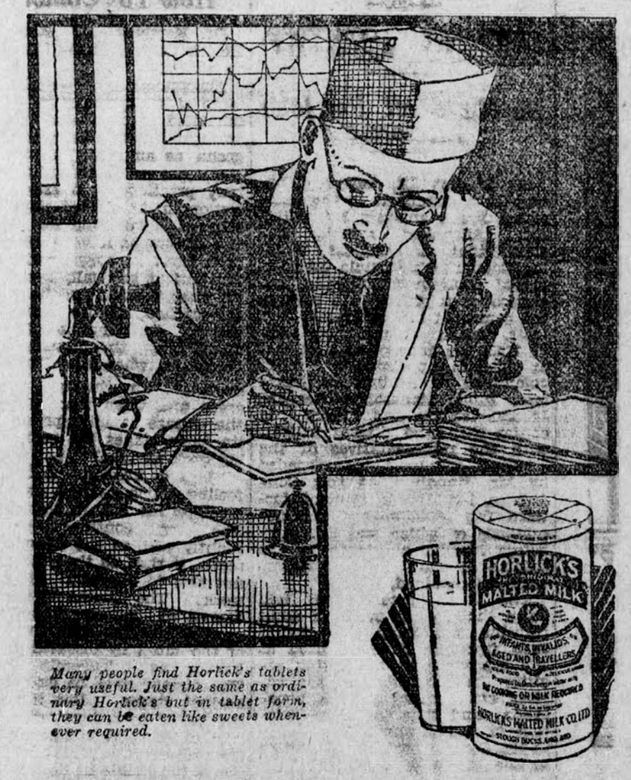

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HOPE OF GOOD RESPONSE

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa Interviewed.

KARACHI, Aug. 14.

"I am very sorry for the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress," observed Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta to our representative when approached about his views on the non-participation of the Congress representative in the second Round Table Conference.

"I am very sorry to note that Mahatma Gandhi has decided not to attend the Second Round Table Conference. I would have very much preferred if the negotiations between the Congress and the Government failed at the Round Table Conference to their breaking down at present." Thus remarked Mr. R. K. Sidhwa who returned to-day to Karachi after attending the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay. He added that those who were present at the All-India Congress Committee meeting when Mahatma Gandhi was making his statement about his going to London, came to the conclusion that Mahatma's participation in the Round Table Conference was doubtful, although several others outside the Congress circles expressed that Mahatma would go.

Proceeding, Mr. Sidhwa expressed that Government did not appear to be anxious to observe the truce terms and they still seemed to believe in the policy of divide and rule.

Asked whether the country was prepared for the Civil Disobedience Movement, Mr. Sidhwa declared "as the desire to achieve their cherished view to attain independence is greater now than before, I think that the response by Indians to the cause of freedom would be far greater than the previous one."—"Sind Observer."

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What the People Say

JINNAH HALL HOOLIGANISM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The whole of India is shocked to hear of the dastardly assault made on Messrs. Brelvi and Chagla, and other leaders at a meeting of the Nationalist Muslims in Bombay. There is no man with a grain of common sense who has not seen that the diabolical act was perpetrated by 'goonda' hirelings of the gang of some blind and bigoted Muslim communalists, whose mad exploits are assuming alarming proportions of late. These self-styled, self-conceited and self-complacent 'saviours' of Muslims in their desperate struggle for keeping their self-imposed importance intact have lost all moral scruples and have thrown to the wind all high principles, which are dear to the men of honour and self-respect; and are resorting to cowardly means and mean tactics. It has become too much for these rank communalists to bear the thorough exposure of the hollowness of their high pretensions that they are the custodians of the rights and interests of the Muslims, and that the entire community is at their back. It is a crime to tell the Muslims that their so-called friends and saviours' are doing incaculable harm to their future rights and interests. In their name the rank communalists are only trying to fortify their own self-interests. It is a crime also to tell the Muslims to have a clear and wider-out-look of the political situation in India and not to be beguiled by their false friends. It is a crime to ask the Muslims to be ready and be prepared to accept the inevitable changes for the better that are coming and the coming of which no earthly power can prevent. For these crimes Messrs. Brelvi, Chagla and Hakim Abdul Jalil had to be cowardly assaulted at a public meeting. What sad times; what dreadful doings? Thank God that He had saved Messrs. Brelvi and Chagla from being cowardly and ignominiously done to death by hirelings of the mad Mullahs.—Yours, etc.,

M. A. RAZZAQUE.

Desangmukh, Assam.
Aug. 15.

GANESH UTSAV

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some Bandra worthies are endeavouring to come into limelight before the public by making themselves conspicuous in the celebration of Ganesh Utsav.

Where were these leaders hiding themselves when all the other leaders had thrown themselves heart and soul into the national struggle? Do they believe their activities only resolve into celebrations of such festivals. Of course, the late Lokamanya Tilak was the pioneer in starting the public celebrations of Ganesh Utsav with the main object of uniting the various sections of the masses. The country has but far advanced since then. Mahatma Gandhi has put before the nation a constructive programme which can only be carried to success by the extensive propaganda and energetic work on the part of public workers. What are these leaders doing? All their activities are limited to the extent of celebrating yearly festivals, collecting subscriptions, electing themselves as office-bearers, and spending the public subscription money on decorations and trivial programmes. Is it not a waste of money? Besides, the tragedy of the whole affair is that instead of bringing about unity among the public, every year new factions are created and bitter feelings are fostered. The main object is thus set at nought.

It is hoped the leaders will realise the seriousness and gravity of the national situation and direct their activities and energy not into the wrong and futile channels but to some useful constructive work.—Yours, etc.,

B. R.

BANDRA POSTAL DELAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—You will be surprised to know that the residents of Chimbai Road, Bandra get the first delivery of their letters at about 10 a. m. whereas the proper time of first delivery is between 8 and 8-30 a. m. I enquired as to the cause of this delay which causes a great inconvenience and annoyance and the reply I got was "We are short of men!" now, Sir, why should the public suffer for this shortage of men in the Postal Department? Is it not the duty of the Postal authorities to engage sufficient men to avoid any inconvenience to the public? Anyhow, we pay the full postage and we must get our letters in time.

I, therefore, hope that the 'Bandra' Postal authorities will kindly look into the matter and redress the grievance.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

A GIRGAUM INCIDENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to pass by the French Bridge at nearly 9 p.m. Sunday, the 16th inst. Four Sikhs had just emerged out of a Parsi-owned liquor shop, which is at the end of the French Bridge leading to Chowpathy Road. No sooner the Sikhs had gone 4 or 5 yards, the owner came running and caught hold of one of the Sikhs to pay him the money of the liquor he drank; Infuriated at this one of the Sikhs brandished his bamboo stick (each had a similar stick) and gave 3 blows on the Parsi's head, as a result of which his head began to bleed profusely. The Parsi cried out for help for nearly 10 minutes, shouting "Police, Police, Police." When the Parsi thought he was crying in vain, for the Police, because others dared not follow the Sikhs as they were strong and furious and might do more injury, he personally tried to follow the Sikhs shouting to the other to hold up the Sikhs who were going at a slow pace, and who had not even crossed by this time, Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road. A relation of the Parsi came and persuaded him to go back to his shop, and told others to look out for the Sikhs. After a long time, a police and a C. I. D. man entered the liquor shop to make enquiries. They wasted some time there, and came out of the shop to get more information. The C. I. D. man said "What are the picketers doing?" and blamed the picketer. The assembled persons protested that the police inactivity brought on this incident and it could have been duly averted if the police had come some minutes earlier, and hearing this the C. I. D. man went his way. There was only one volunteer who was picketing, who was doing his duty as his post. What could one picketer do against four stalwart Sikhs.—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Aug. 18.

WAR ON BROTHELS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We must hasten to thank the Commissioner of police on the direct action taken by him to cleanse Bombay of brothels.

Now-a-days Movali Regime has increased by leaps and bounds. The decent horrible "goondaism" shown in many parts of Bombay at meetings (Dongri, Jinnah Hall, etc.), and outside.

It seems prostitutes are let loose. In some parts of Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Chwopatty, New Queens Road, the haunting at night of prostitutes has been a regular nuisance and trouble. This has been a great hindrance and menace to society. Why should they sit on the footpaths or steps leading to buildings and haunt the public resting places like Chaupatty before 10 p.m.?

Strong and instant action should be taken not only against the foreign brothels but also against Indian brothels. Here is the best work for the police and the C.I.D., to join hands to exterminate all the brothels out of Bombay. Horrible crimes have resulted out of these and numerous diseases have carried away precious lives by these. Within the last five years emigration of prostitutes from different parts to Bombay has been enormous. It is a pity that good localities are crowded by brothels.

It should be the duty of the authorities that no leniency should be shown in punishing the persons, whether Indian or foreign, engaged in this nasty trade. Heavy punishments with fine should be imposed on them to teach good lesson. The idlers have resorted to prostitution because they cannot work, and do not like to work. The city would be greatly relieved and benefitted, free from fights, deaths, diseases, "goondaism", etc., if all the persons assisting this trade are sent to jail. The authorities should warn the building owners not to let buildings for brothels. This is the principal source. If strongly attacked and tactfully handled Bombay will be freed from brothels.—Yours, etc.,

M. D. PATEL

THE RUNNING OF "SOHAIL"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It might interest you to know that I have been a racing man for 27 years and have not missed a single race unless I was out of the country and it was only thrice, during the Poona Season.

I have watched the running of the horses "Sohail" in Mysore where I was present and in my opinion that horses did what could never be expected of an Arab. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the fact that on Saturday last, Sohail and Jassir ran along with other Arab horses in Class II. On the previous day when owners sdeclined to run their horses, Sohail and Jassir finished neck to neck, although I have my doubts whether Sohail was even 50 per cent. fit. That day he ran second to Jassir by short head according to the official verdict. Both these horses ran with other horses last Saturday and although Jassir bumped agianst Saifuldowlla at the bend, in spite of which he finished 4th, whereas Sohail according to his previous run ought to have finished before Jassir, but ran last but one. I wonder if any of the Stewards noticed this and if so whether any action has been taken.—Yours, etc.,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Bombay, August 17.

SIND SEPARATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since the question of Sind separation is of vital importance, and more so for the people of that province, nothing that is published in the "Times of India" or in other journals of consequence, can escape our notice. I have perused the news of a Hindu anti-separationists deputation having waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy and also leaderate of the "Times of India" in that regard, on August 3rd. But I was fully absorbed in the legislative Council business which directly and seriously affected my Province. I had no time to direct my attention to this matter, and express my views on these publications, which do deserve our serious attention. I was greatly surprised to read the account of Sind Hindu deputation and he leaderate of he "Times of India," particularly when the latter is aware of the latest announcement of the Working Committee of the Congress in favour of separation of Sind. If Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram who is a secretary of the Congress can support separate, subject to the scheme being financially workable, there can be no sense in the "Times" calling upon the rest of the Presidency to rise and prevent it. Probably, she is not aware of the great influence which Mr. Jairam das wields in Sind and the utmost confidence that Hindus entertain in him. When every one vitally and immediately concerned in the question is either actively working for the separation or is giving up his opposition, the leading article of the "Times" will merely tend to create misunderstanding between the Bombay European community and Government on one side and the Muslims on the other, which every sensible man on our side is anxious to avoid. You will, perhaps, be surprised to know that non-official European of the Punjab welcome the separation and they cannot be said to be devoid of brains. We trust that in the interests of a greater cause, viz: good-will all-round, the "Times" will cease doing so. When the "Times of India" has awakened as it were, from slumber, to fan this controversy, every one concerned is wondering at it.

As regards the Sind Hindu deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy, your leaders will be amused to know that the leader of the deputation, viz: Mr. Chhablani and two of his colleagues Dr. Hingorani and Mr. Virumal Begraj who joined him in the deputation, are the signatories of Nehru Report which accepts the principle of separation, quite unequivocally. Mr. Fakirji Cowasji who for the first time comes out to speak for his community, is a P.W.D. and Railway contractor. But, however much he may attempt himself or summon his own paper "Sind Observer" to his aid, he cannot eclipse and outdo Mr. Jamshed N.R. Mehta, who apart from being the elected Lord Mayor of Karachi, and the Chairman of the Buyers' and Shippers' Association, is one of the most prominent public men. He is not only the head of his Zoroastrian community of Karachi, but he is held in high esteem by Hindus as well as the Muslims of the entire Province of Sind. Every one, therefore, will rightly regard Mr. Jamshed as the spokesman of his community rather than the latest aspirant. We take separation of Sind to be an accomplished fact and to achieve that object the Financial Committee has been set up by the Government of India to examine the financial aspect of the question. Re-opening of the Round Table Conference decision on this respect will only create endless trouble and as a matter of fact the "Times" is doing little service to India and England in running down the R.T. Conference and also the British Cabinet, by suggesting the up-setting of the definite decision already arrived at. It entirely forgets that a precedent of this nature as it means to suggest, will provide handle for others discontented to insist on the re-opening of various other important decisions already arrived at by that august body, which will, undoubtedly, mean an infinite trouble for the British and Indian politicians, who are endeavouring their utmost to bring about an amicable settlement between the two countries.—Yours, etc.,

(K.B.) M.A. KHUHRO, (M.L.C.)

Larkana,
August 15.

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RELIGION AND RATIONALISM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a letter under the caption of "Religion and Rationalism," signed "Parsi," in your issue of the 19th instant, your correspondent seems rather confused about the meaning of Religion and Rationalism.

As regards the term Rationalism what it is and what it stands for, I would ask him to wait for the "Chronicle's" next Pateti number where he will read an article on the subject which I have contributed. Meanwhile, I hope you will allow me to tell him that a good deal of confusion seems to exist in his mind regarding the meaning of religion." He seems to think that religion means what the popular creeds teach. Who tells him that the Rationalist does not believe in any religion, and that he throws away the wheat because of the chaff? If by religion he means the popular conception of God, the Universe, the After-World, the Devil, etc., then certainly the Rationalist has nothing to do with these. Before the stupendous marvels of the Universe, as revealed by modern science, the Rationalist stands as much in awe as any believer before the Unknown. The difference is that a believer makes certain guesses and, taking them for realities, personifies, worships them and allows his imagination and fancies to have full play. He calls this religion. The Rationalist tries to find out the secrets of Nature, to study and understand the same instead of worshipping what he ought to study. Fear, reliance on chimeras and illusions make up the mentality of the average believer; while the Rationalist, understanding the place of man in the Universe, works with hopes and confidence for his uplift in that sphere. He concentrates his attention and cerned with this world that he in need of help and hopes, works for their greatest happiness, and lets the goods and devils, who are not in need of the attention of men, take care of themselves. The Rationalist, in other words, is concerned with the world that he knows, and does not trouble himself about another world of which nobody knows anything. The religion of the Rationalist is the religion of humanity which is the finest and truest any man may practice.

The case of Abraham Lincoln as an example of a religious man, fine as it is, does not exactly appeal to a modern Rationalist. Like Lincoln no Rationalist would reject what is good and commendable in the Bible or any other "sacred" books, but he cannot believe that it is the "Word of God" being fully satisfied that it is a human production like any other books. One may, certainly, respect a religion he does not believe, but what about reverence for the same? Is not the very idea an absurdity?—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, Aug. 16.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Parsi" in to-day's issue does not seem to know the meaning of Rationalism. I may explain to him that rationalists are not prepared to believe things because Abraham Lincoln or some other big man believed them, but require scientific proof before they can believe anything. Such proof consists of scientifically observed facts and logical argument based thereon.

Getting rid of superstitions means getting rid of religion itself, for belief in God or similar beings is itself a superstition, since superstition may be defined as a groundless belief of any kind. The existence of God not having been proved scientifically, it is itself a superstition and history has proved that it is one of the most harmful ones. I do not even make the sort of concession to superstition involved in agnosticism, which simply means that we cannot prove the negative proposition that God does not exist. Belief always depends on probability. I do believe some things which I have not personally verified, for instance, the existence of a city called New York which I have not seen. There is nothing inherently improbable in it and the evidence is overwhelming. In the case of God, there is no evidence and no probability, so the mere assertion of any person, however big he may be, is not entitled to consideration. With God, all the other paraphernalia of religion fall to the ground.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. KARVE.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS

—:o:—

Maratha Regiment's Needs In Burma

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you very kindly afford us the hospitality of your columns, to make known an emergency need, which your readers may be able to supply! There are to-day in Burma many units of the Army—both British and Indian—in connection with the present trouble. The Red Cross Society and the Y. M. C. A., are working in co-operation at Tharrawaddy to cater for the welfare of the troops when they are off duty. The nature of this service is akin to that performed by the Y. M. C. A., on all fronts during the Great War, and calls for the provision of shelter, indoor and outdoor games, reading and writing materials, etc.

We are glad to say that the cost of A Recreation Hut to be named after the late Mr. W. M Wadia, C. I. E., to shelter the troops during the monsoon where no permanent buildings are available, has already been provided through the generosity of the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities.

We are writing to-day to enlist the help of your readers in supplying the special needs of the 2/5 Maratha Regiment lately landed in Burma, with Games equipment, and papers and literature in their own mother tongue. The following needs may be mentioned:—

Gramophone with Marathi records.

Indoor Games, Playing Cards.

Volley Balls, Basket Balls and equipment.

Magazines and books in Marathi.

Writing materials.

We feel sure there are many in Western India who would wish to share in providing comforts and recreational facilities for our own Marathi speaking men who have been called to undertake this special duty in Burma.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma writing to the Y. M. C. A. Officer in charge recently wrote as follows:—

"I am requested by His Excellency the Viceroy to convey to you his congratulations on the good service you and the Y. M. C. A. are giving to provide amenities for the Troops in the disturbed area. I should like to add my own.

"His Excellency Lord Willingdon is very glad to feel that the Y. M. C. A. is able to assist the local Government in these difficult times and he hopes that your most deserving work will receive the support of a generous public."

Any gifts in kind or in cash may be sent to the undersigned, either at The Red Cross Depot, Town Hall, Bombay or The Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, where it will be gratefully acknowledged and sent to Burma forthwith.—Yours, etc.,

HILDA FLANDERS,
Hon. General Secretary,
Indian Red Cross,
Bombay Presidency Branch.
HERBERT W. BRYANT,
General Secretary,
Bombay Y. M. C. A.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last meeting of the Imperial Bank of India Mr. Bunbury is reported to have stated that he was not in a position to give salary figures separately for each employee. In order that the shareholders of the Bank and the public whose (Government) balances the Bank uses without interest, may know the rate of Indianisation, the Bank should print every year a gradation list of its servants showing (1) Name of officers, (2) race or caste, (3) date of birth, (4) educational qualifications, (5) date of entering Imperial Bank Service, (6) designation, of appointment, and (8) pay and allowances. Such a list is published by Government and is called the Civil List.—Yours, etc.,

T. J.

Bombay, August 20.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am amused but not interested at the helplessness of "A clerk"—a correspondent, in your yesterday's issue over the proposed uniform cut of 10 per cent of their salaries of the employees of the Imperial Bank. Shareholders, poor or rich, cannot fight independent of the co-operation of the staff of the Imperial Bank. "A clerk" and others of whom there are hundreds in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras serving in this Bank should form an "Union". "A clerk" looks to the shareholders for a "breast feeding" whereas the remedy lies in his own hands. "A clerk" or many clerks should take a lesson from the mill-hands. The least they could do is to become members of the Shareholders' Association—when "A clerk" who even if he held one share in the Imperial Bank will find enough material to fight his own battle. "A clerk" should learn to repeat "Union is strength."—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.
3, Jubilee Road,
Poona, 19th August, 1931.

NIZAM STATE RAILWAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As an allegation to the effect that Muslims have been given employment on H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway preferably to Hindus since the State took over the management of the said Railways has appeared in some news papers, I ask you kindly to give publicity to the following figures which are authoritative:—

In the higher Grades (Rs. 251 to 500) and (Rs. 501 and over only eleven appointments have been made since the State took over the Railways consisting of one Muslim, nine Europeans, and one Anglo-Indian. Of the Europeans and Anglo-Indian recruited, one is Agent, one Chief Commercial Manager, one Deputy Loco and Carriage Superintendent, one Chief Inspector, Engineering Department, while the remaining six are for the Loco Department.

All the Europeans have taken the place of Europeans in higher administration charges or in Loco appointments, for it was impossible to get qualified Indians.

The one Muslim recruited is for the Engineering Department in which the present position in class IV and V including the new Muslim Employee is:—

	Europeans.	Anglo-Indians.	Hindus:	Muslims.
Class IV	4	2	9	1
Class V	13	1	5	1

In the subordinate permanent services of the Railway Administration there are 12 Europeans, 62 Anglo-Indians, 21 Brahmin-Hindus, 2486 Non-Brahmin Hindus, 297 Muslims, 74 Indian Christians, 8 Parsis and 3 others, and in temporary service there are 2 Europeans, 8 Anglo-Indians, 27 Prahmin Hindus, 3932 Non-Brahmin Hindus. 284 Muslims, 121 Indian Christians and 5 Parsis.

I think you will agree with me that it shows that Hindus, fairly or unfairly, have unquestionably been preferred to Muslims, in this matter of railway employment, in the past, and that no change of policy in this respect has been noticeable since the State purchased the Railways.—Yours, etc.

G. D. MEHKERI.
For Director, Information Bureau
Hyderabad, August 18.

HOW APPROVERS ARE MANUFACTURED

(Continued from page 6).

becoming a false witness and what tortures the accused were subjected to was not received as evidence.

HOW PARDON WAS TENDERED.

Now, Sir, I tell you the reasons why I could not state before Lala Mulk Raj that I did not like to become an approver or that I knew nothing of the revolutionary movement and why I could not state the truth before the Deputy Commissioner, I knew that Mr. Puckle was the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore in those days, as I once taken before him for remand. Instead of being taken to Mr. Puckle I was shown to some other gentleman whom I suspected to be a police officer at that time. After returning from that place the police informed me that the A. D. M. had tendered me pardon. So I could not tell him anything. I never saw Mr. Lewis nor was I taken to his court, nor did he have any talk with me, I had been taken to Mr. Lewis for the purpose of pardon and he had explained to me that I was to tell the truth, I would surely have told him how the police were forcing me to make a statement according to their wishes and contrary to my wish. In fact I never accepted pardon.

The same day or the next. I was taken to Mr. Mulk Raj Magistrate to get my statement recorded. The Sub-Inspector who took me to him told me that he was a relative of the Magistrate. I feared that if I did not get my statement recorded the Magistrate being a relative of the Sub-Inspector would again hand me over to the police instead of sending me to the judicial lock-up, and I would again be subjected to unbearable tortures of the police. These are the reasons which compelled me to make a statement according to the one which the police had prepared for me.

POLICE SUSPECTED APPROVER.

Although I made my statement the police had suspicions that I would reract my statement, as they knew they had duped me to tell the real story before the court. For that reason they did not produce me before Pt. Sri Kishen, though five other approvers were already examined, and delayed my production before the Tribunal till the 20th of August 1930. Before the Tribunal also I was the last approver to be produced and the police did this intentionally lest other approvers might retract their statements. When I was produced before Tribunal, I told the truth as it was only then that I was in the presence of a tribunal and I could request it that I be sent to the judicial lock up and protected. I would have offended against the terms of the pardon and be guilty of an offence against God and man if I had stuck to the statement which I had made before L. Mulk Raj under coercion. Mr. Mulk Raj confirmed my fears by recording my statement at 6 p.m. according to the wishes of the police and then cross-examining me on points which were to be found in the police statement for which I was certainly not responsible. Again, the Magistrate handed me back to the police Sub-Inspector along with the two statements,—one taken by him from the Police on the basis of which he cross-examined me, and the other recorded by him. So it will appear to you, Sir, that I was in constant fright all the time till I was produced before the Tribunal, where I saw three judges sitting and they asked me to tell the truth without fear and I did so, Sir, punishing me would be to punish me for telling the truth which I do not think the law contemplates.

In fact, the statement that the police wanted me to make was directed against two persons viz., Vijoy Kumar Sinha and Surender Nath Pandey, the Government Advocate stated before the Tribunal that he had no more evidence against Panday, who was discharged, when I had not even been examined. This too shows that the prosecution themselves did not rely upon my statement. —"Tribune".

THIRD BHARAT WEEK !
TRIUMPHANT THIRD WEEK !

MADANS SUPER TALKIE-GEM

PATRIOTIC, PATHETIC SOCIAL-PRODUCTION OF THE DAY

BHARATI-BALAK

AN ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING HINDI-DRAMA

featuring

KAJJAN & NISSAR

of "SHIRIN-FARHAD" FAME

With DADY SARKARY, MOHAN, Miss. SHARIFA & Miss. PATIENCE COOPER.

PHOTOPHONED on 'RCA' of "SHIRIN-FARHAD" fame

FROM THE PEN of AGHA MD. HASHA Famous Dramatist

DAILY SHOWS; 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P. M
SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXTRA-SHOW AT 3 P. M

GLOBE TALKIES

(SANDHURST ROAD)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Palamcottah: Following the inquest on the body of a man exhumed from the Roman Catholic Cemetry, alleged to be that of a Congress volunteer whose disappearance last Wednesday after being entrusted with some Khaddar sarees for sale, caused a sensation, the police searched certain houses in Palamcottah but found nothing incriminating.—A. P.

Owing to the cholera epidemic at Basra the Government of Iraq has requested that the pilgrim and coolie traffic to Iraq be suspended until further notice.

BOMBAY NATIKA Co.--Bombay Theatre--To-day 3 Shows--3-30, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M. Sun. 2 Shows--3-30 & 6-15 P.M.

Prof. PATANKAR IN LOVE-MARRIAGE

'Music Hath its Charms Divine.' Prof. Patankar will appear To-day & To-morrow only and charm you with his Golden voice!

Running this Week

Ranjit's Radiant Picture

Directed by:
Mr. NANUBHAI, Vakil.
Cameraman.
Mr. GOGTE.

Cast:—
Mr. A. BILLIMORIA.
Miss SHANTAKUMARI.
Mr. GHORI.

BOMBAY, THE MYSTERIOUS

The Mystery of Bombay on the Screen!
You can't solve it unless you see the end.
THE GAY GLITTERING CITY OFFERS.
Two different pictures Packed with Stunts.
You will thrill, you will gape, you will laugh.
YOU MUST SEE IT.

WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Commencing This Week
DON'T MISS IT —Clear, Crisp, Cute—
SAGAR'S All-Talking, Dancing, Singing Picture

ROMANTIC PRINCE

Entertainment De Luxe
Wonderful Dancing Scenes
Featuring Screen's Most Lovable Stars
Miss Zubeida and Master Vithal
They Speak, They Sing—They Love—
SIX SONG HITS
Even after leaving the Theatre it will haunt you—You will Sing it too.
You will hear this Talkie on WESTERN ELECTRIC MACHINE and that is enough.
Directed by—Mr. PROFULLA GHOSH
Photographed by—Mr. BOMAN IRANI
Story by—Mr. RELE
COME TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
Able Direction and Successful Recording
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

U. S. FARM BOARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Crop Progress Normal.

SCATTERED SHORT COVERING

Bombay, Aug. 21.

The U. S. A. Farm Board's announcement received here this morning stating that it will advance cotton operatives loans on 1931 crop equivalent to 1 per cent per lb. less than the market price at the point of delivery. This is a new departure and it appears rather amoiguous. Last year the Board advanced 90 per cent of value and in 1929 loans were given on a 16 cent level. In neither case the Board has succeeded in maintaining prices because, cotton is an international commodity and its prices are regulated by supply and demand. Overproduction and underconsumption with the world readjustment process on the new gold standard is haying its effect. Those who had taken loans lost heavily and even Farm Board and co-ops are not exceptions. Thus the facility of loans may help to some extent in orderly marketing of the crop but it will not regulate the price level. America has produced a large crop and with carry over the total supply is enough to meet the requirement of the world for 2 years. Thus it is feared that when the movement of the cotton crop reaches peak, prices shall have to go down and already there is a talk for a 5 cent level.

The market is subject to normal reaction as a result of short covering but higher levels are sure to attract hedge selling as the progress of the crop is normal in this month. Owing to unwanted showers, the movement is delayed at the moment but that does not mean any reduction in crop prospects. Although prices have reached to a new loan level and represent the yearly fluctuation in normal conditions, we see no reason to be long of cotton. The market is practically deserted by Bulls as they have lost heavily and at present the Wall-Street operators are guiding the course of cotton prices. Until some drastic measures are taken to improve the buying capacity of masses in the cotton goods consuming countries, all advances will be difficult to be maintained as abnormal decline in the prices of commodities has again reduced the buying capacity.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market early declined on the pressure of selling but rallied on covering by shorts and the strength of Wall-Street. Prices fluctuated withing a range of 14 points and finally closed at a rise 10 to 8 points Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 6.60c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices closed 10 points higher at 6.44.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy on a little continental and Bombay selling, which was following by good. New York advices and trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 3.60 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures declined 2 points and Egyptians lost 3 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet and closed irregular at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. October Highest 6.71+.12 lowest 6.57—.02.

N. Y. December Highest 6.92 (11-05 a.m.) lowest 6.79 (opening.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—America cables, weevil increasing Mississippi valley Atlantic States. Some expect bearish bureau September.

New York.—Opened easier owing to indifferent cables. Advanced later on trade buying, shorts covering and liberal buying on New Orleans account. Expect traders market for time being. Cotton goods market dull and depressed. Yarn market—continued small demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the follcwing cables:—

11.29 a.m.: Liverpool:—Rather more resistance at the decline.

12.55 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight light rains in Alabama and Texas Gulf Coast. Weather cooler.

2.19 p.m.: New York cables:—showers delaying movement. aggravating weevil spread, ineffectual talk August deterioration normal, indications short congestion unless freer hedge selling.

8.38 p.m.: Better New York cotton stocks, good trade fixing call sales, better tone.

Reuter's cables:—

New York, 20th Aug.:—New York market early declined on pressure of selling, but rallied later on covering by shorts and the strength of Wall Street.

Washington 20th Aug: The Farm Board announces that it will advance cotton operatives loans on 1931 crop equivalent to 1 per cent. per lb. less than the market price at the point of delivery.

This is a new departure, for the Board last year had granted Loans on the basis of 90 per cent. of the value and in 1929 on the basis of 16 Cents per lb.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. to 3.84.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 148| eq. to 3.36.

Difference 48 points eq. Rs. 21|.

New York May (Close) 7.24 eq. 3.67.

Broach A|M (Expected) Rs. 148| eq. to 3.36.

Difference 31 points eq. to Rs. 14|-.

Liverpool-New York.—

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 40, May 34 (American points.)

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 20.

October	6.69+10
December	6.90+09
January	7.00+09
March	7.18+10
May	7.34+08
Middling Spot	6.60+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug. 20.

October	6.69+09
December	6.91+10
Middling Spot	6.44+10

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	6.64
January	6.98
March	7.13

New York Noon Call.

October	6.64
January	6.96
March	7.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 20.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

	Opening	Closing
August		3.48—.01
September		3.50—.01
October		3.55—.01
November		3.57—.01
December	3.61	3.62—.01
January		3.67—.01
February	3.70	—3.71—.02
March		3.76—.02
April		3.80—.02
May	3.78	3.84—.02
June		3.87—.02
July		3.90—.02
August		3.93
Middling Spot		3.60—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Estimated Spot Sales 4,000 bales.

Sales for Export 100 bales.

Sales for East Indian Cotton 200 Bales.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A COLUMBIA ALL-TALKING PICTURE.
Ladies Of Leisure
Featuring.
BARARA STANWICK
RALPH GRAVES.
A Super Screen Sensation.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
The British All-Talking Comedy
BRACELETS
Featuring BERT COOTE
and The Fox Production
"ENTER THE QUEEN."

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Sunday morning at 10 A.M.
The Silent Version of This Picture won the Gold Medal.
TOLIABLE DAVID!
Featuring.
RICHARD CROMWELL
A Thrilling Story with a Terrific climax.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH
THE MOST DOMINANT DAZZLING, DISTINCTIVE DRAMA OF THE DAY.
100 P.C. TALKING SINGING DANCING.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRAUPADI
AN ALL STAR GAS Production
ALL TALKING ALL SINGING ALL DANCING
ZILLOO ERMELINE PRITHAVI ELISER JAGDISH & OTHERS
A MYTHOLOGICAL ROMANCE FROM THE GREATEST EPIC OF THE WORLD.
Directed By B.P.MISRA
IMPERIAL MOVITONE TRIUMPH

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 29TH
AN EPISODE FROM THE GREAT MAHABHARAT..
DIRECTED BY B. P. MISHRA
SOUND RECORDING: RUSTOM BROACHA
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 21.

Liverpool Wheat.—
Oct. s.3|11-1|4d. up 1|4d.
Dec. 4|1d. up 3|8d.
Mar. 4|3-3|4d. up 1|2d.

Chicago Wheat.—
Sept. dol. 49-3|8 up 5|8.
Dec. dol. 53-3|8 up 5|8.
Mar. dol. 56-1|4 up 5|8.

London Linseed.—
August £7-18-9—sh. 6|3d.
Market steady.

Argentine Linseed.—
Oct. 11.51—2.
Nov. 11.61—3.
Market quiet.

London Linseed Oil.—
Sept|Dec. sh. 14|6d.—1-1|2d.
Jan|April sh. 15|4-1|2d.—3d.
Market steady.

New York Sugar.—
Sept. 1.46.—3.
Dec. 1.35—3.
March 1.37—0.
Market steady.

Wheat Cable (Chicago).—
"Prices advanced on the strength of outside markets. Bull support and export business. Closed steady.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Broach, Fully (Good Staple)	2.94
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.09
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.24
Oomra, Good	2.62
Oomra, Fully Good	2.77
Oomra Fine	2.92
Bengal, Good	2.37
Bengal, Fully Good	2.67
Bengal, Fine	2.77
Scinde, Fully Good	2.67
Scinde, Fine	2.77
Scinde, Superfine	2.87

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 20.

Sakellaridis, September	5.17
October	5.32
November	5.47
January	5.63
March	5.80
May	5.99
July	6.15
F G. F., Spot	5.50

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, August 21.

Castorseeds Sept. 1931 Delivery Opening Rs 31.5; Highest Rs. 32; and Highest Rs. 31|15.

Castorseeds May 1932 Delivery Opening Rs. 27|13; Lowest Rs. 27-10-6 and Closing 28|6.

Groundnut Seeds Aug. 1931 Delivery Opening Rs. 32|14 and Closing Rs. 33|6.

Groundnut Seeds Feb. 1932 Delivery Opening Rs. 27|10; Highest Rs. 27-15-6; Lowest Rs. 27|- and Closing Rs. 27|14.

Crown Cinema
Sandhurst Road.
SURYA FILM CO.
present
JAW BREAKER
or
TAJ-YA-TALVAR, TAJ-YA-TALVAR TAJ-YA-TALVAR
featuring
Master BACHU.
also
STAGE DANCE by Miss SUNDER
Time: 5, 7 9 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Thursday Matinee at 3 p.m.

Here, watch the date of the NEW PLAY
"SANNAYASTA KHADGA"
BALVANT SANGIT MANDALI
New Elphinstone Theatre
GRANT ROAD.
SUNDAY, 23rd at 3-30 p.m.
RANA DUNDUBHI

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, August 21.

	Bales
Central India	32
Bassi-Nugger	72
Berar	354
Central Provinces	71
Westerns-Northens	32
Persians	52
Egyptians	622
East Africans	835
Cotton	2,640
	Cwts.
Wheat	11,489
Linseed	6
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	62
Gingellyseeds	1,532
Poppyseeds	114
Groundnuts	3,918
Castorseeds	3,560
Rice	7,563
Myrabollams	623
Cottonseeds	883
Mowraseeds	53
Gram	213
Joowar	437
Bajree	306
	Tons
Coal	3,940

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND,
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(Lamington Road.)
Continues for ONE WEEK MORE
A Mighty Talking Drama of Military Life.
"LOVE"
Directed by Mr. KANJIBHAI RATHOD
DON'T MISS.
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming next Saturday.
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE'S
All Talking and Singing Picture,
"DRAUPADI"

The Most Sensational Indian Drama On The Screen.
'THIEF OF IRAK'
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY 22nd AUGUST
AT
SUPER CINEMA
Featuring:
THE INDIAN SANDOW
MASTER VASANT and MISS VILMA GARBO
This is the Friend of THIEF of BAGDAD which had broken all past RECORDS with a run for 16 WEEKS
Saturday and Sunday: Extra Show at 3 and Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 (S.T.)
Near Charni Road Junction.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. METHA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1931.

CAUSE OF INDIAN DISCONTENT

Mr. Patel Interviewed

'NO SOVIET HAND NEEDED'

London, (By Mail).

A correspondent writes in the "Sphere":—

"India not Russia."—"India did not need, and does not now need, Soviet Russia to tutor her to revolt. Starvation, poverty, misery, oppression—a people's suffering therefrom, to the insistent urge behind the Indian movement, not 'Bolshevism' as the West interprets the term."

Patriarchal looking Mr. V. J. Patel denied to me in Berlin the other day that Red Russia had a powerful hand in stirring the cauldron of discontent in India.

"Is it not enough that they should know themselves doomed to the fate of life-long privation, wretchedness, and hopelessness?" the grey-bearded, powerful-featured Indian patriot asked me gently. "Is desperation not sufficient urge to revolution?"

Without a touch of asperity, without the impatient denunciation or fiery oratory of most nationalists militant, Mr Patel in a low voice and simple language painted a vivid picture of the conditions in India which he claims have been responsible for the "Indian situation" since its birth as an Ebpire problem. He questioned me about my visit to India, where I went and what I saw there. He told me that he quite realizes how difficult it is for people living in the West, who have never visited India, to form any idea of the living conditions of the masses in his country, "which in any case have to be seen to be believed," he added rather bitterly.

I received the impression that my question regtrding the motivating influence of unrest in India has so often been submitted to the ex-President of the Indian Legislative Assembly that he prepares himself to meet it with a special front of patience. It seems incredible to him that the world should imagine any outside impetus, such as Balshevism, to be necessary to encourage a national movement springing from the heart of the people.

Addressing the opening session of the Indian National Conference in Great Britain, he'd in London last month, Mr. Patel observed to his countrymen that he had noticed some of them think in terms of Communism; some others "gain in terms of advanced Socialism or internationalism, or Fascism Expressing due admiration for all the "isms," he said: "My considered opinion is that introduction of these questions at this stage of our struggle makes our immediate task much more difficult. The supreme need of the hour in India is intense nationalism.

"I know the kind of nationalism I have been advocting is a narrow nationalism. I do not like it at all. I should like to see the day when in this world our nationalism will not be different from the nationalism of any other citizen of this world, no matter to which country he belongs. I want a real federation of all the free nations of the world, large and small, living peacefully together, and working for the common good of mankind as a while."

CAWNPORE CONDEMNS VIOLENCE.

A Stormy Meeting

CAWNPORE, Aug. 20.

A public meeting under auspices of Congress Committee was held this evening for the purpose of condemning terrorist outrages, revolutionary activities, revolver affrays, political dacoities, etc. During meeting shouts of shame, traitor "C.I.D." were raised against Congress speakers. Congressmen retorted using similar epithets against the speakers opposing the resolution.

A pandemonium ensued, and at one time situation seem to be getting out of hand. Eventually quiet was restored and the resolution of the evening was adopted by an overwhelming majority.—A. P.

MacLagan College Affairs.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The report of the Maclagan College Enquiry Committee may not be published by the Government of Punjab, but a resolution by the Punjab Government covering the report together with the Government's own conclusion is expected to be published in a day or wo.

"HARVEST OF ADVENTURE".

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Globe Cyclists.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has given the following tribute to the Globe cyclists Davar and Sztavjanik:—

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

"I offer my cordial congratulations to Mr. G. SZTAVJANIK and Mr. F. J. DAVAR on their great enterprise in cycling round the world. In seven years, they have reaped a rich harvest of adventure and experience, and have proved theselves possessed of courage, resource and endurance deserving of the highest praise. I am glad to have met them and heard from them the varied and stirring story of their unique travel."

TRADE UNION UNITY.

Mr. V. V. Giri Optimistic.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, Aug. 21.

Mr. V. V. Giri, member of the Round Table Conference and General Secretary, Railwaymen's Federation arrived here yesterday morning and after having informal discussions with B. N. Railway Unfon officials left for Calcutta this morning.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" correspondent, Mr. Giri said that the resolutions passed by the Calcutta Trade Union Congress clearly indicated that there was not much difference between that body and Indian Trades Union Federation. He was confident, that if only Messsrs. Ruiker and Sarkar were serious about it, Trade Union unity was not impossible.

REMISSIONS OF ONE LAKH OF RUPEES.

Primary Education Made Free In Benares.

BENARES, Aug. 20.

On the occasion of his coronation ceremony which was performed yesterday the new Maharaja of Benares, His Highness Adityanarain Singh, announced remission to the extent over one lac of rupees, and made education in both English schools in his State free. Primary education in the schools throughout the State will continue to be free as during the last ten years of the regime of the late Maharaja.—A. P.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, August 20.

The following is the weather report for the week ending 19th August:—

The monsoon was strong in Lower Burma, Malabar and in and around South Rajputana, and was active in Upper Burma, from Bengal to Konkan, in South west Punjab and in and near the Punjab Hills. During the week, two depressions formed in the north of the Bay of Bengal in connection with the westward passage of low pressure waves through Burma. The first was centred about 50 miles to the southeast of Sandheads on the 14th morning and intensifying during the next 24 hours moved northwards and lay over South-west Bengal on the 16th morning. Thereafter it filled up but induced another depression over West Central India and East Rajputana on the 17th which merged in seasonal low over Northwest India on the next day. Very heavy rain fell locally in connection with this depression. Jagdalpur had 8 inches on the 14th and Kanker 7 the next day. Deesa had 10 on the 17th and Mount Abu 20 in 72 hours ending at 8 a.m. on the 19th. The second depression was centred about 50 miles to the Southeast of Saugor Island on the 19th morning. It caused wide-spread heavy rain on the Burma Coast on the 18th, Akyab, Gwa and Diamond Island each having 6 inches.—A.P.

NO HONOURS FOR NON-OFFICIALS

Motion In C. P. Council

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR MAHAL, Aug. 21.

The list of non-official business for the forthcoming session of the C. P. Council discloses several important resolutions sent in by the members.

Mr. Channu has sent in a resolution that a Committee of seven Councillors be appointed to enquire into methods followed by the Government authorities in recovering Government dues in the Jubbulpore District.

Mr. N. S. Patil from Berar will move that the increased registration fees on motor vehicles be reduced at least to one-half, while Mr. Ganpatrao Malvi of Yeotmal will move that there should be no increase in land revenue in Berar, till the status of Berar is finally decided.

NO HONOURS FOR NON-OFFICIALS.

Mr. Kolhe will move that in the considered opinion of the Council, titles should not be conferred on non-officials in C. P. and Berar. Mr. S. M. Rahman of Akola has also sent in a resolution to the effect that the C. P. Council be adequately represented at the Round Table Conference and that one District of Berar should be made dry by Government immediately.

GRANTH-SAMPADAK AND GRANTH PRACHARAK MANDALI

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 17.

The extraordinary general meeting of the above Association was held under the chairmanship of Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar at Baroda lately.

After Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad was duly proposed to accept the chair, Mr. D. S. Yande, the Secretary of the Mandali, expressed satisfaction for the opportunity of holding the meeting at Baroda, after a lapse of 30 years and expressed regret at the loss and separation of the Mandali's first supporters and sympathisers. But this deficiency was made good by the encouragement and sympathy from Prince Pratapsinha Rajesaheb, Mr. Bhote, Dr. Lele, Prof. Joshi, Col. Sadekar Pawar, R. B. Mane Saheb, Col. Parab Saheb, Mr. D. N. Apte, Prof. Sane and others.

Letters expressing inability to attend the meeting and sympathising with the cause of the Mandali, were read. They contained some amendments to resolutions. These amendments were duly taken into consideration, and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) The following additional names should be entered in the list of Mandali's "Mahila Mandal" (Women's Board or Body):—(1) Mrs. Dr. Sitabai Parmanand, (2) Miss Kamalabai Tilak, (3) Mrs. Maltibai Patwardhan, (4) Mrs. Iravatibai Karve, (5) Mrs. Sarlabai Naik, (6) Mrs. Gangubai Patwardhan, (7) Mrs. Shantabai Nasikkar, (8) Shrimati Kamalabai Deshpande, (9) Miss Maltibai Mitra.

(2) The proposal to choose subjects as follows for composition to be written by either sex be accepted.

For Lady writers:—(1) Our marriage system. (2) Grihasthashram (Married life) and the duty of women.

For Male writers:—(1) The present National cause and our duty. (2) Our religious classics and their importance.

To settle the lines of composition a sub-committee consisting of the following gentlemen should be appointed:—(1) Mr. C. V. Vaidya, (2) Dr. Lele, (3) Prof. C. V. Joshi, (4) Mr. D. N. Apte, (5) Mr. P. V. Kane, (6) Prof. Gajendragadkar and (7) Prof. H. D. Welinkar

(3) The essay should not be less than 400 pages of crown 16 M.O. and the remuneration to be rewarded should be Rs. 500/- with the Mandali's right of publication.

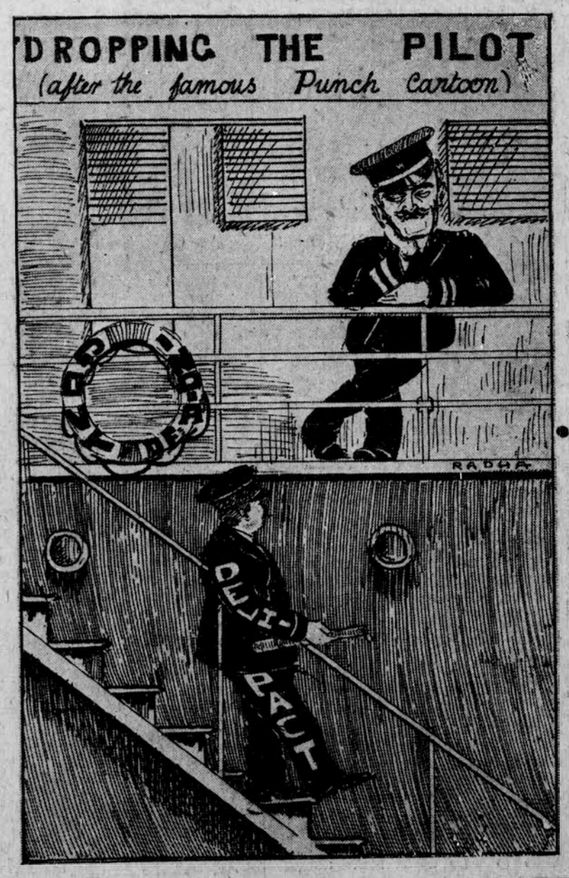
(4) Shrimant Narayanrao Desai should again be approached and be requested to settle the lines of dedication of Shriman Mahabharat in memory of his revered father.

(5) As per order of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb, H. E. the Dewan Saheb be requested to grant as early as possible the loan of Rs. 25,000 as a working capital to push up the publication of Mahabharat and Shri Sayaji Mala, and to make the new co-operative scheme a success.

(6) Mr. Tamhankar should be appointed as Joint Secretary and the names of the gentlemen (mentioned) should be entered into the Governing Body of the Mandali.

(7) The Mandali whole-heartedly express its gratitude to its supporters and life members and to those who have approved the new co-operative scheme and request the literary public to come forward to support and encourage the cause of the Mandali by being subscribers and life-members.

All the 7 resolutions were passed unanimously.



ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CASH FORGED CHEQUE.

Suspects Remanded.

A futile attempt to a cash a forged cheque drawn on the Bank of India, Bombay, has led to the arrest of three persons. They are: Karsondas Chapsi, Girdharlal Morarji and Kasturchand Krishnaji.

The accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday, on a remand application.

The accused were arrested on Thursday. It appears that Kasturchand, one of the accused, went to the Bank of India on Thursday noon and presented a bearer cheque for Rs. 250 drawn in favour of Karsondas Chapsey to have been signed by Madhavji and Co.

The ledger-keeper at the counter found the signature on the cheque to differ from the specimen signature and suspecting it to be a forged cheque informed the Assistant Manager of the Bank. The latter called the police, and the accused was arrested. Acting on further information the police also arrested the remaining two accused.

Police inquiries revealed that the cheque in question was taken from the book of one Girdharlal Morarji who had a balance of only Rs. 25 in the Bank to his credit. It appears that Girdharlal gave a few blank cheques to Karsondas Chapsi, who it is alleged, forged one of them and signed in the name of Madhavji and Co. Karsondas gave this forged cheque to Kasturchand (the first accused) and purported against money that he owed him.

As inquiries were incomplete the police applied for the remand of the accused in police custody till August 29.

Kasturchand, the first accused, applied for bail. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300 and a surety for the like amount.

The remaining accused were remanded into custody till August 29.

TAMIL NADU SUPPORTS CONGRESS DECISION.

No Participation Without Inquiry.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Aug. 20.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Working Committee which met here yesterday passed important resolutions. Among them, the most important was the one dealing with the enrolment of volunteers and their future activities. A resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Committee declining to participate in the R. T. C. The resolution runs as follows: "This Committee fully supports the decision of the A.I.C.C. refusing to be represented in London Conference, if the Government of India does not appoint and arbitration board or other tribunal or order an impartial inquiry into the alleged grave breaches of the Delhi Pact. The Congress can participate in the Conference, only if the proper enforcement of the Delhi Settlement is assured."

OBSERVE THE TRUCE

Babu Rajendra Prasad's Advice.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has issued the following circular to all the Congress Committees in the province:—

The attention of all Congress Committees and Congressmen is drawn to the following resolution of the A.I.C.C. of the Congress:

"In view of the resolution relating to the Congress participation in the Round Table Conference passed by the Working Committee on August 13, the Committee desires to make it clear that this resolution should not be construed as ending the Delhi settlement. The Committee, therefore, advises Congress organisations and all Congressmen to continue to comply, until further instructions, with the terms of the Settlement in so far as they are applicable to the Congress."

It is hoped that all Congress Committees and Congressmen will combine as hithertofore to comply with the terms of the Settlement in so far as they are applicable to the Congress and not give any reasonable cause to anyone to suggest that the Congress has been guilty of breach of any of them. At the same time Congress Committees are expected to keep the provincial office fully informed of any action on the part of Government officials which may appear to them to be against the settlement. They are requested further not to take any action except reporting to the provincial office without first consulting it and obtaining its opinion.—"Advance."

SIMPLEX MILLS STRIKE CONTINUES

Hitch In Negotiations

ALL OVER COLLECTION OF UNION SUBSCRIPTION

The strike declared by the operatives of the Simplex Mills, Bombay, about a month ago, threatens to continue as a result of the breakdown of negotiations between the Girni Kamgar Union and the Management of the Mill.

The mill gates were thrown open on Friday morning, but the workers were in no mood to resume work.

A large police force guarded the mills. Messrs. Khandalkar, Mapankar and Dr. Shetty, the officials of the Red Flag Union successfully picketed the mill, and except for a few jobbers, no worker turned up for work. As a result, the mill had to remain idle.

HITCH IN NEGOTIATIONS.

A notice posted at the mill gate stated that the Management were prepared to concede all the grievances of the workers except their demand that a Mill Committee consisting of two workers from each department should be appointed and this Committee should collect subscriptions on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union. The management turned down the demand on which the Girni Kamgar Union was most insistent, namely, that the membership subscription of the workers to the Union must be allowed to be collected in the mill premises on the pay day.

A hitch having thus arisen in the negotiations between the Union and management, the former decided to picket the mill and continue the strike.

About 2000 operatives working in the mill are idle for the last 30 days.

TRESPASS IN SOMERSET HOUSE.

Accused Fined Rs. 5.

At the Girgoum Police Court before Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Good charged one Shivram Gupte with committing wilful trespass in the Somerset House, Warden Road, the bungalow belonging to the Maharaja of Indore.

The evidence of the complainant Mr. Kaikushru Temurasp Kamdin, Manager of the Somerset House, was that the accused who alleged himself to be the companion of the Ex-Maharaja of Indore entered the bungalow with his family consisting of a wife and five children and would not leave the place. He wired to the Indore Darbar authorities and received a reply that the accused should not be allowed to stay in the bungalow.

The police were therefore informed and the accused was arrested and charged.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said, he went to the Somerset House because he was the companion of the Ex-Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar of Indore. When His Highness was in power he had given him permission to go to his bungalow. He and his family had to leave Sirdar Grah where they were putting up, due to certain political and social reasons. He had no place to live, and he spent the night actually in the street at Thakurdwar. Later he went to Somerset House, and entered it with the complainant's permission. He told him that he was stranded, and he allowed him to stay till he got orders from the Indore Darbar. The complainant then sent a telegram to Indore and got a reply that the accused could not stay. The complainant then offered him Rs. 50/ to leave the place, but before he could do do so he had him arrested. He further undertook not to go to the place again.

On the evidence while convicting the accused, the Court took into consideration the undertaking given by the accused that he would not go again to the Somerset House without the written permission of the authorities, and the fact that he had a starving family and the complainant did not press the charge, the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5/ or, in default, to suffer one day's simple imprisonment.

M. N. ROY SEEKS HELP FOR DEFENCE

All-India Trade Union Congress Approached

BOOKS HE REQUIRES.

Mr. S. Mukunda Lal, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has received a letter from Mr. M. N. Roy which reads as follows:—

"It may be known to you that I have been brought here from Bombay. It is still all very uncertain about the case. On my side, I have not yet been able to make any definite arrangement for the defence. I do not know anyone in this place. I have not been able to get an interview with a lawyer as yet.

In this circumstance I am obliged to take the liberty of approaching your Committee for help. Having been away from the country for such a long time I am in a very difficult position. Therefore I hope my appeal will receive favourable response from your side. What you can do and how that shall be for you to decide.

With legal advice regarding technical matters (Procedure etc.,) I propose to conduct the defence personally. To prepare the case, therefore, I must have a large number of books official report etc., I am not in a position to buy them, nor are they available in a country town like this. May I expect some help from your Committee in these respects. Here is a provisional list of books I shall require.

Bagehot.—Lombard Street and The British Constitution.

Dicey—The British Constitution.

Blackstone—Commentaries on English Law.

Bontham Fragments on Government and Principles of Morals and Legislation.

Anstin—Jurispudence.

Jethro Brown—Anstinian Theory of Law.

Hume—Philosophical Works and Treatise.

Locke—Civil Government.

Hobbs—The Leviathan.

Beccaria—Crime and Punishment.

Montesquien—The Spirit of Law.

Halivy—Philosophical Radicalism.

Stubbs—Constitutional History of England.

Green—The History of England.

Everyman Library Edition—Political Thought in England (Series of several books).

I suppose these and other books of similar nature to be mentioned later on. Can be had in libraries in Calcutta.

In case your Committee is interested in my case, and is disposed to come to my aid, it will be desirable that some one comes to see me as your representative. Everything for the future can be arranged at that interview.

Meanwhile I shall highly appreciate some books for ordinary reading, for example, Sarat Chatterjee or any other works of modern Bengalee literature.

Hoping to hear from you soon, —I remain, etc.,

(Sd.) M. N. ROY.

All-India Weight Lifting Tournament

Under the auspices of the Hindu Gymnasium, Matunga, an All-India Weight Lifting Tournament will be held in Bombay during the Christmas holidays. Interested competitors to note that the test will be taken in the following 5 lifts. For details apply to the proprietor or secretary, the Hindu Gymnasium, Matunga. The date and place will be announced later.

The lifts are:— 1. Two Hands Continental Jerk. 2 Two Hands Military Press. 3. Two Hands Snatch. 4. One Hand Clean and Jerk. 5. Two Hands Dead Lift.

SATYAGRAHI OF BAGLAN CONGRATULATED.

(Rrom A Correspondent.)

SATANA (NASIK), Aug. 21.

A meeting was held at Shemli (Baglan) when Mr. D. T. Patil presided and Sjt. Sampatram Patil a Satyagrahi, was congratulated. Sjt. Sumant explained the principles of non-violence.

Sjt. Kalu Patil appealed to the audience to join the Congress and wear Khaddar.

Sjt. Wamanrao spoke on the fall of the corn prices. Sjt. Joshi praised Sjt. Sampat Patil's daring deeds during the last movement.

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